

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT CLAREMONT



10017039255

MALAYO—POLYNESIAN VOCABULARY

with Semitic and Indo-European Roots

Linus Brunner and Adele Schafer

**Special Publication
of**

**Biographic Society and the National Decipherment Center
Arlington, Massachusetts**

PL
5041
B78



Linus Brunner

1978

PL
5041
.B78

PL 5041 B78
LINUS BRUNNER
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT

MALAYO—POLYNESIAN VOCABULARY

with Semitic and Indo-European Roots

Linus Brunner and Adele Schafer

BY

LINUS BRUNNER

First edition 1978

Second edition with corrections 1978

Third Printing November 1978

Special Publication
of

The Epigraphic Society and the National Decipherment Center

Arlington, Massachusetts

©

Linus Brunner

1978

Theology Library
CLAREMONT
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
Claremont, CA

MALAYO-POLYNESIAN
CLAREMONT LIBRARY
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Malayo-Polynesian
Library
CLAREMONT LIBRARY
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

This book has been printed with the aid of a generous donation
by

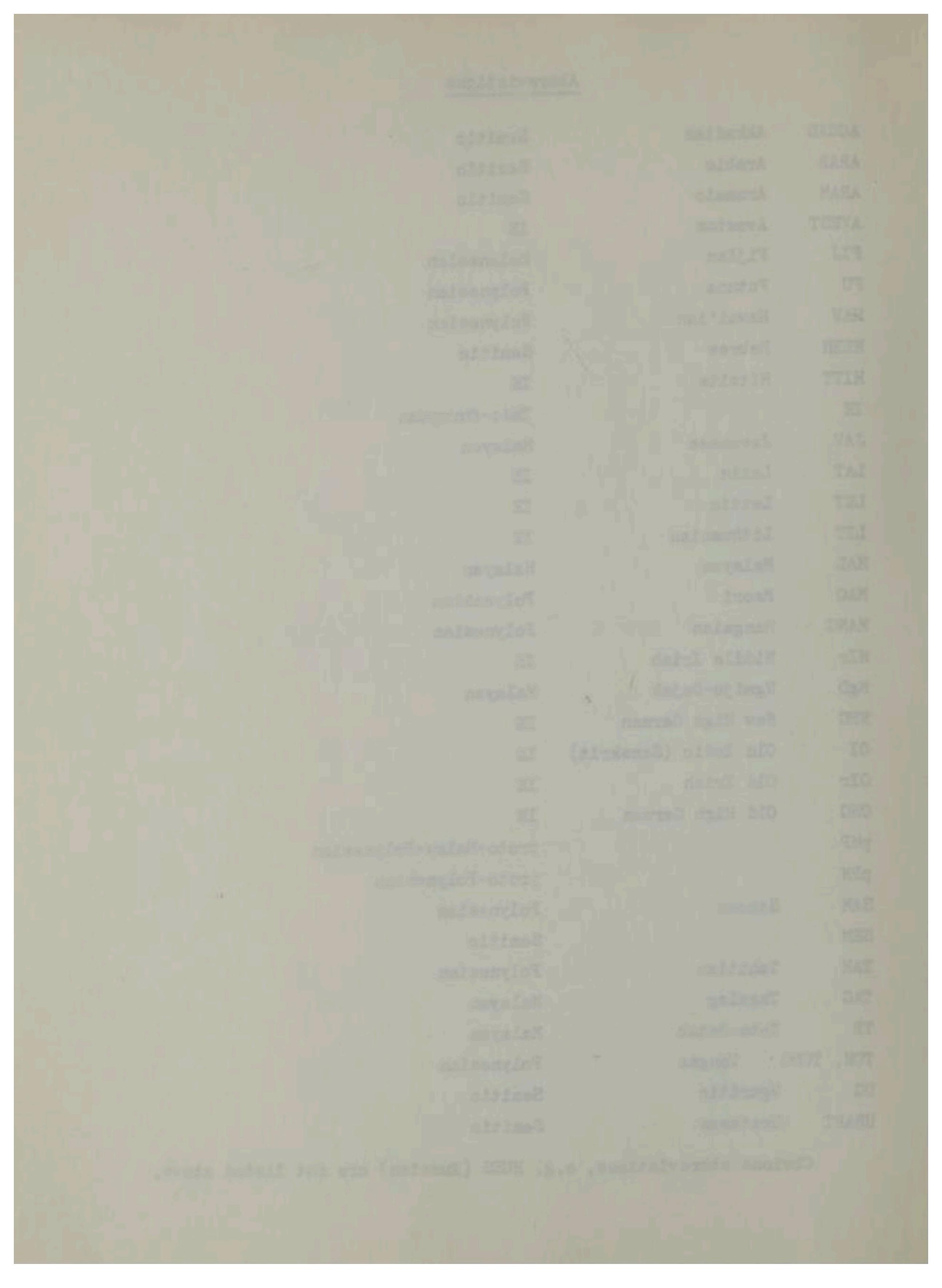
HAROLD S. GLADWIN

First edition 1976
Second edition with corrections 1978
Third Printing November 1978

Abbreviations

ACCAD	Akkadian	Semitic
ARAB	Arabic	Semitic
ARAM	Aramaic	Semitic
AVEST	Avestan	IE
FLJ	Fijian	Melanesian
FU	Futuna	Polynesian
HAW	Hawai'ian	Polynesian
HEER	Hebrew	Semitic
HITT	Hittite	IE
IE		Indo-European
JAV	Javanese	Malayan
LAT	Latin	IE
LET	Lettic	IE
LIT	Lithuanian	IE
MAL	Malayan	Malayan
MAO	Maori	Polynesian
MANG	Mangaiian	Polynesian
MIr	Middle Irish	IE
NgD	Ngadju-Dajak	Malayan
NHG	New High German	IE
OI	Old Indic (Sanskrit)	IE
OIr	Old Irish	IE
OHG	Old High German	IE
pMP		proto-Malay-Polynesian
pPN		proto-Polynesian
SAM	Samoan	Polynesian
SEM		Semitic
TAH	Tahitian	Polynesian
TAG	Tagalog	Malayan
TB	Toba-Batak	Malayan
TON, TONG	Tongan	Polynesian
UG	Ugaritic	Semitic
URART	Urataean	Semitic

Obviously abbreviations, e.g. RUSS (Russian) are not listed above.



Introduction

Mrs. Adele Schafer in Wellington, New Zealand, after having read my book "Die gemeinsamen Wurzeln des semitischen und indogermanischen Wortschatzes" (1969), wrote me that she found some words in Maori similar to Semitic-Indo-European. I was astonished at reading this, although I knew that ethnologists classified the Polynesians as Europoids (see Dr. Waldemar Stohr, "Lexikon der Volker und Kulturen", Rowohlt 1972). Still, Semitic and Indo-European are languages with inflexion, whereas Indonesian-Polynesian languages are not, being classified agglutinative as by F. Wundt ("Sprachen", Fischer Bucherei, 1961). It seemed there could exist but little relationship between the above-mentioned groups of languages.

On the other hand, Mrs. Marge E. Landsberg in Haifa and Mrs. Schafer called my attention to the fact that the detector of the Indo-European relationship, Franz Bopp, had already tried to demonstrate that the Malayan vocabulary was derived from Sanskrit; Indonesian-Polynesian had been, so he thought, decomposed from Sanskrit as a linguistic decay. By these means, Bopp failed to convince the linguists. In fact, his work on the Indo-European relationship had been much more convincing because he proved it by comparing the conformity in the inflexion, especially of Greek and Sanskrit. From that time, many Indo-Europeanists have believed that only by comparison of the structure of languages can a relationship be proven. This is certainly right for a close relationship- but many words are older than the current grammatical structure!

It can hardly be assumed that inflexion is very old in the history of human speech; rather, it is the end of a long development. At first, language was probably the isolation of mono-syllabic words as in infant speech. The next stage of development is an agglutinative language; from here to inflexion there is but a short step.

Even in Indo-European languages there is a remnant from the pre-inflected period, word composition without inflexion. This, as exemplified throughout the English family tree or in the Greek word "Philippos" (lover of horses), is similar to the Maori

TA HAMO KURI (Hamo's dog). In Semitic, such compositions only exist in names, as the Hebrew YOHANAN (John), "Yahweh was gracious", or ABRAHAM (Father of a Multitude). These formations certainly are remnants of earlier times. As in isolating tongues (Chinese, for instance), two or more words belonging together were spoken quickly like one word, and we therefore consider the composition one word.

Before any strong structure of language existed, man used isolated words. Therefore, when examining whether languages without closely corresponding structures could be proved descendant from a common but very remote primitive language, we must know whether words really remain intact--with more or less regular changes--during some thousand years. Some of them certainly do, while some disappear, replaced by neologisms. Many of the inherited words change their meaning, and this is what makes etymology difficult. In order to prove relationship or borrowing in particular, one can use but semantically corresponding words with only slightly differing meanings admitted. In my above-mentioned book I hope to have proved that Semitic and Indo-European languages contain a vocabulary of more than 1000 common primitive roots. Mathematically, it is quite impossible that 1000 correlations in languages without any connection are fortuitous, especially in Semitic with its twenty-eight consonants. Of course, coincidence is more likely in Polynesian with its few consonants, but the amount of words with unequivocal sounds is convincing enough to prove connections.

But here we must emphasize what in Semitic and Indo-European really corresponds. Linguists have proven that, generally speaking, whole words of the Indo-European languages do not correspond etymologically; only the (mostly mono-syllabic) roots do. In the same way as the English "easiness" derives from "easy" and this from "ease", so the linguists found for English "earth" and Greek "era" a common Indo-European root *er (* denotes reconstruction). *Er, thought to have been the original Indo-European word, also underlies the Hebrew word "eres" and the Arabic "ard" meaning "earth". Only the roots are therefore comparable, the whole vocabulary being derived from them, if inherited.

What is not inherited or derived from the primitive roots are the loan-words. These remain unchanged or slightly changed--owing to difficulties in pronunciation--in the borrowing tongues. Certainly, Malayan and Polynesian have plenty of borrowings. Thus Maori "motoka" comes from the English "motorcar", the Indonesian "kéTEL" is from the Dutch "ketel", and "setal" is a derivation of Dutch "staal" (English "steel").

As a rule, we can establish that an invention is generally called the world over by the denomination given it by the inventor. Thus, we can discover the origin of a thing or thought through etymology. Yet, the Maori "pero" (dog) cannot come from the Spanish "perro", Dr. R. A. Lochore of Auckland, New Zealand, writes me, because the Spaniards never settled in New Zealand.

It is well known that Malayan has borrowed hundreds of words from Arabic since the introduction of the Islam. Not only have proper religious words in the western sense entered their vocabulary, but so have those connected with the Law, such as "kadi" (judge), or those tied with writing, like "kalam" (pen), in this case, the Arabic being itself a loan word from the Greek "kalamos". However, we might be astonished at the discovery of some Greek words in Malayan such as "kamar" (room), "kepala" (head), or "domas" (servant) which corresponds with the Greek "dmōs". Other languages, too, display the Greek influence: in Tagalog, "samba" (reverence) is comparable to the Greek "sebomai" (I revere); in Javanese, "sembah" (reverence), "suling" (flute, whistle) is from the Greek "syrinx", and perhaps "sibur" is from the Greek "sifon" (syphon). The phonetics of "suling" and "kepala" suggest very early borrowing because the Greek "Y" was first pronounced "U", and "kepala" is older than the Hellenistic period. Does the Samoan "sisifo" (west) not recall the Greek "zofos" (west) and "zefyros" (west wind)? I beg incredulous people to ponder the mathematical possibility of a fortuitous conformity of "kepala" with the Greek "kefala" (approximately one chance in a million!).

The existence of Malayan loan words from Sanskrit is more recognized. In this category, as well, hundreds are evident, especially so in words of cultural life and civilization, such as "djiva" (soul), "tjakerawala" (astronomical sky), "tjakera" (wheel; Sanskrit "cakra-"), "tjuka" (wine vinegar), "tjurik" (knife), "tjendera" (moon; Sanskrit "candra-"), "tjolong" (theft), "giri" (mountain) with the Arabic "djabal" (mountain), "djagat" (world), "guru" (teacher), "gandja" (the hemp), "gadja" (elephant). These words, like those from Arabic, prove an intensive cultural influence from India and from Islamic Arabia.

"Roda" (wheel) must be a loan-word from Portuguese; others can be classed as derivations from French, such as "sopir" (chauffeur) and "sép" (chef). "Bab" (door) comes from Accadic or Arabic and "susu" (breasts) is from Accadic. Also borrowed from a Semitic language is "sepuh" (alloying), possibly derived from the Hebrew "sippūy".

The etymology of the Malayo-Polynesian languages would

have a firmer basis if we knew the ethnic origin of the Malayans and Polynesians better; history, prehistory and ethnology should help the etymologist. It seems to be certain that these peoples are not ethnically uniform. In the same way as the historically known descendants of the prehistoric Indo-Europeans form ethnically different peoples owing to the mixture of the conquering Indo-Europeans with the subdued populations in Greece, Italy, India, etc., so the proto-Malay-Polynesians mixed with other peoples in East Asia. Very probably these infusions were in different proportions and in different ways (for instance, partly mixed with a Mongoloid population, partly with Melanesians), and they reciprocally traded loan-words. For the history of Polynesian settlements, we owe elucidation to Roger Green of Auckland for his "Linguistic subgrouping within Polynesian: The implication for prehistoric settlement".

To a certain degree, etymology may itself help prehistory clarify our knowledge of preliterate times. I want to illustrate this with an example that, for Otto Dempwolff in his outstanding "Vergleichende Lautlehre des austronesischen Wortschatzes", was a mystery (vol. II. page 181). He found (respectively followed by R. Brandstetter, that the Indonesian P corresponds in Polynesian partially to P and partially to F. On page 170, he establishes the rule, "UIN (proto-Malay) P → To.Fu.Sm. (TON/EFU/SAM) F, for instance UIN 'pitu' (seven) → To.Fu.Sm. 'fitu'." There could be added Fiji "vitu". This rule is observed in TAG (Tagalog) "apat"; TB (Toba-Batak) "opat"; MAL (Malay) "empat"; SAM "fa"; MAO (Maori) "wha"; HAW "ha", "eha", FIJ (Fiji) "va" (four; Bopp thought it to be a decay from IE **quetwor", yet very incredible as it resembles more the Egyptian "ft"); JAV (Javanese)/MAL "puluh" (ten) is in SAM "ga-fulu"; MAO "nga-huru" (H instead of WH before U), TAH "a-huru", FIJ "sanga-vulu"; JAV "api" (fire) = TON/EFU/SAM "ahi" (instead of "*awhi"); TAG "pandán", FIJ "vandra" (Pandanus—a tree); TAG "pagi" = FIJ "vai" = SAM "fai (ray—a fish); JAV "peñu", Hova "fanu", FIJ "vonu" = TON/EFU "fonu" (sea-turtle); FIJ "vundi" = TON/EFU "futsi" = SAM "futi" (banana); JAV "panah" (the arrow), FIJ "vana" (to shoot) = SAM "fana" = MAO "whana" (to recoil, kick, charge, rush); JAV/MAL "pilih" (to choose) = TON/EFU/SAM "fili" = MAO "whiriwhiri", FIJ "vili" (to pick up); JAV/MAL "penuh" (to be full) = TON "fonu", MAO "hone" (ocean swell); SAM "fia" (to desire) is in FIJ "via", MAO "whia", "hia", TB "piā" (covetous); MAL "panas" (to be warm), TON "ma-fana" (warmth); JAV "pakan" (the food), FIJ "vakania" (to feed).

These examples, which are not complete, may illustrate that Dempwolff's above mentioned etymological rule is right for words that mostly also occur in Melanesian. Therefore, they are either borrowings from Melanesian or from all—Melanesian, Polynesian and Malayan have a common origin.

It is remarkable that among these words there are denominations of plants and fishes; from that I conclude that many of these words may be indigenous to East Asia.

But our second chapter demonstrates another origin of Malayan P that corresponds to Polynesian P; those words are related with Indo-European-Semitic P (which in English, German and Arabic is represented by F). Polynesian words with P consequently have an Indo-European or Semitic or both: a common origin.

On the other hand, in Javanese words, the retroflected sounds *n*, *d*, *t*--and also *ñ*, *d'(t')* (Dempwolff I 26)--are certainly not of direct Indo-European origin. Vietnamese and Chinese have retroflected consonants which are pronounced with the tongue bent back. This may be a hint to seek the origin or relationship of those words, but it must be noted that Sanskrit and Arabic also have *d* and *t*. Thus Javanese "dat'in" (the balance), and TB "dasin" come from Chinese; among the words at Dempwolff III 44 there are many names of plants, indicative of East Asiatic words. By the same method, one can say that an English word with *W* generally is Anglo-Saxon, one with *V* at the beginning of a word is French or Latin. Thus we know that Greek names of plants and fishes are mostly relics of the subdued non-Indo-European population of ancient Greece. Sanskrit retroflected sounds at the beginning of words are borrowings from indigenous Indian peoples. But Arabic and Sanskrit *J* (pronounced as in English) have been developed by these languages themselves, as has the Sanskrit *C* (in Malayan borrowings written "tj").

About the origin of pMP (proto-Malayo-Polynesian) a new theory has been raised by Dr. R. A. Lochore in Auckland, New Zealand. Based on the report of a Takitimu canoe tradition, he theorizes a Polynesian origin in Uru of Mesopotamia, and he thinks that that the remainder of an ergative grammar in Samoan proves its Hurrite or Urartean origin; in fact, these languages, like some Caucasian languages, had such a structure, as exposed by I. M. Diakonoff, whose work has been translated from Russian into German ("Hurrisch und Urartaisch", Kitzinger, Munich 1971). Among the known words of these languages there are some borrowed from Semitic, such as "sini two"; others are similar to Indo-European words such as Urart. "qaw'rā" (earth) to Greek "khōrā" (land); Urart. "ku-re-e-le" (feet) to Arabic "kurā" (foot, leg) and Latin "crūs" (leg); Urart. "na'rā" (men) to IE "*ner" (man); Hurrite "at-" (to eat) to IE "*ed-" (eat); Hurrite "ass-" (to sit) to IE "*es-" (to sit); Hurrite "wediā" (woman) to Sanskriti "vadhu" (bride) and Lettic "vedama" (bride); Hurrite "turohhe" (masculine) to Greek "tragos" (buck); the Hurrite relative pronoun "ya-" is like the IE relative pronoun "*yo-"; "ole" (the other) is similar to IE "*alyo-" (other); Hurrite "Šiwane" (Sun God) may be the origin of Hittite "Šiune" (Light God),

or vice versa; Hurrite "pāhana" (cattle) recalls Latin "pecus", German "Vieh" (cattle); Urart. "eti'" (body) is similar to Greek "ētron" (belly). Correlations in grammar are the following: Hurrite ablative ending "-t" is similar to the IE ending "-d"; dative ending with "-y" is similar to IE "-ei"; the locative ending "-ya" recalls IE "-i"; "me" (to me) is like Sanskrit "me" (to me); the second person singular "-w/b" is similar to English "you", IE "*yu-" (plural); in the oblique cases IE had "*wes/wos". The verbal ending "-i" of the first person singular recalls the Sanskrit ending "-i" for the first person medium. The Urart. ergative plural "-ašə" is similar to IE nominative plural "*-es".

On the other hand, Hurrite "siduri" (girl, daughter) is like Accadic "siduri, siduri" (daughter), and "daki" (the hearth) recalls Arabic "dakā" (to catch fire); Hurrite "harə" (the way) is perhaps in connection with Accadic "harrānu" (way, street).

These resemblances may support Dr. Lochore's theory of the Mesopotamian origin of pMP, because Hurrite and Urartean have similarities with Indo-European-Semitic, as well as Malayan-Polynesian, as we shall demonstrate in the chief part of this work. But some correspondances of Hurrite-Urartean with Malayan-Polynesian seem not to have correlations in Indo-European-Semitic, such as: Urart. "ebān" (land, region) is similar to MAL "benua" (region) (Fell compares it with Egyptian "fenua", English "the continent of Asia"). Hurrite "sawala" (year) resembles MAO "tau" (year), TAH "tau" (season), JAV "tahun", TAG "taon" (year); Hurrite "*ša-" (one) recalls SAM "se-" (one) in "se-lau" (one hundred), "se-fulu" (ten); Hurrite "šeri" (the day) is to be found in MAL "sari-sari" (daily); perhaps we find Hurrite "sarri" (the prey) = Hittite "šaru" (prey), in MAL "séro" (portion, share); Hurrite third person singular "-iya" recalls Polynesian "ia" (he, she, it) and the Semitic prefix "ya-" for the third person masculine. Urart. first person singular "-uka" resembles Malayan-Polynesian "aku" (I), as well as IE "egō" (I).

Certainly, firm rules of etymology could only be established with more data. On the other hand, the substitution of R and L in Polynesian occurs in Sanskrit as well as in Egyptian, and Hittite has no R at the beginning of words. At Mitanni, there was no difference between voiced and voiceless consonants, as in Polynesian and Hittite.

In addition, the following equations may support Lochore's theory. These words are proto-Malay-Polynesian (pMP) according to Dempwolff and Elbert ("Hawaiian Reflexes of Proto-Malayo-Polynesian and Proto-Polynesian Reconstructed Forms", Samuel H. Elbert, Journal of the Polynesian Society, 1964), and seem to be identical with Semitic (spoken in the neighborhood of Hurrite-Urartean):

proto-Malay-
Polynesian

Semitic

pMP matey (Elbert)
pPN (proto-Polynesian) mata:
JAV mati (dead)
MAO/SAM mate (dead)

ACCAD mātu (to die)
ARAB mait = HEBR met (dead)

pMP ipen (Elbert)
pPN nifo:
HOVA nifi
SAM nifo
MAO/TAH/HAW niho (tooth)

ACCAD nayābu (tooth)
ARAB anyāb (canine teeth)

pMP kasau (Elbert)
pPN kaso (spar):
MAL kasao
EFU kaso (spar)
MAO kaho (batten)
(FIJ kaso (the reed; Dempwolff)
is different and belongs to
ARAB qasab (the Reed))

ARAB hašaba (wooden post,
plank, board)

pMP kapak (Dempwolff):
MAL kapak (the wing)
TON/EFU kapakau (wing)
MAO kapakapa (wing)

ACCAD kappu (wing, paw)
HEBR kānāf (wing)
pMP can only be a borrowing
from Accadic.

pMP kēnd- (Dempwolff):
JAV kendi (a jug)
MAL kendi (a jug of clay)

ACCAD kandu (a jug)

pMP dikih (Dempwolff)
pPN riki (Elbert):
JAV dikih (to be small)
EFU liki (to be small)
MAO riki (small)
HAW li'i (little, tiny, small)

ARAB diqq, daqīq (small, thin)
HEBR daq (meagre, fine, dry)
ACCAD daqqu (thin, small)

pMP salaq (Elbert)
pPN sala:
MAL salah (wrong)
TON sala (to sin)
SAM sala (incorrect, wrong)
MAO hara (to sin, sin)
HAW hala (to trespass, a sin)

ARAB zalla, zalal (error, sin) =
ACCAD zillu

The consonant *g* of Dempwolff equals R of Elbert and corresponds to the Arabic *g* = Hebrew *q* ('ain); in Accadic, this sound dropped before the introduction of writing. Such correspondences occur in:

proto-Malay-
Polynesian

Semitic

pMP abuk (Dempwolff), gabuk (Dempwolff): TAG gabok (dust) TB rabuk (dust) MAL abu (dust) TON ehu (mist, dust) MAO ehu (mist) SAM efu (dust)	ARAB ^g abara gubār (dust)
--	---

pMP ^g a(m)bun (Dempwolff): TB rambon (dusk) HOVA zavun (mist)	HEBR ^g āb (darkness, cloud) ARAB ^g abaš (darkness)
pMP Rabii(h) (Elbert), gabi (Dempwolff): TAG gabi (night) SAM afiafi (evening) MAO ahiahi (evening)	

pMP ^g umah (Dempwolff): TB ruma JAV omah MAL rumah (house)	ARAB ^g amā i (to roof) gamma (to cover)
--	---

pMP ^g a(m)pas (Dempwolff): TAG gapas (harvest) JAV rampas (torn off, har- vested) MAL rampas (robbing)	ARAB ^g affa (to grasp, seize, pack up)
---	--

pMP baya (Dempwolff): TAG baga JAV barah MAL bara (live coal)	HEBR bā'ar (to burn)
--	----------------------

Sometimes ^g and ^q interchange in Arabic, and this could similarly explain pMP "yahid" (Dempwolff); TAG "gaid" (thorns) and TB "rait" (hook) as compared with the Arabic "iḍd" (small thornbushes) and "iḍāh" (big thornbushes).

The consonant ^g also existed in Hurrite (Diakonoff) as, for instance, in "sey" (clean), and probably in the indigenous language of East Asia owing to words like "taxum" (indigo), "tigəm" (oyster), "bayu" (hibiscus) and "bijah" (TAG "biga" (homalomena)).

The Indonesian word for "iron" (TB "bosi", JAV "wesi", MAL "besi") may be connected with the Semitic (HEBR "barzel", UG "brs1", ACCAD "parzillu").

The Malayo-Polynesian word for "stone" may be borrowed from Semitic: TB "batu", JAV "watu", SAM "fatu", MAO "whatu" (stone, kernel) compares with ARAB "badra" (kernel, grain of seed); Fell compares it with Egyptian "ut" or "wad" (stele, boundary stone).

Some possible borrowings from Semitic occur mostly in Malayan:

<u>Malayan</u>	<u>Semitic</u>
MAL pening Hova fanina (to be giddy, dizzy)	ARAB faniya (to be exhausted, dwindle, vanish)
TAG buka (to open) TON fuke (to uncover) (this word has penetrated the Pacific)	ARAB bauh (disclosure, unveiling)
TB ribu (thousand)= TAG libo	ARAB rubba (many) HEBR r̄ebābāh (10,000)
TAG singil= TB singir (debt, claim)	ARAB dāhl (blood feud)
MAL tuan (master, gentleman)	HEBR dōn (to rule) adonai (master)
TB/MAL balu (widowed)	ACCAD balū (want, lack) HEBR bal (not)

Plenty of Semitic words can be found in the Polynesian vocabulary, especially in Maori. We must note that the last consonant drops in Polynesian. Some examples:

<u>Polynesian (Maori)</u>	<u>Semitic</u>
MAO itu (side)	ACCAD idu (side, arm)
MAO amorangi (priest, leader)	ARAB amara (to command) amīr (commander-in-chief)
MAO whānau SAM fānau TAH fanau (to be born) HAW hanau (childbirth) EFU fanau (a child, be born)	ACCAD banū (begotten) HEBR bēn ARAB ibn (son)

Polynesian
(Maori)

SAM mole (to be smooth)
TAH moremore (smooth)
MAO more (plain, bare)

MAO whekori (to be seen, understood)

MAO taku (edge, border, rim)
tuku (side, edge, extremity, shore)

MAO taipo (goblin)

MAO pangore (full)

MAO apu (to move in a flock or crowd)
apuapu (stuffed)

MAO mote (water)
HAW mokimoki (to drink water)

MAO haere (to come, go, depart)

MAO maro (hard, solid)
SAM malo (hard)

MAO kāwai (a flock)

MAO tia (slave, servant)

MAO whati (to come quickly, run)

MAO whātua (ancestor, first parent)

MAO anuhē (sickly)
nanauhea (a sick person)
anuhea (weak)

MAO whātui, whētui (to fold, double)

MAO whiti (to change, exchange)

MAO whitawhita (quick, brisk eager)

Semitic
(continued)

ARAB malis, malis (smooth)
HEBR malas (to be smooth)

HEBR baqqēr (to see after, to view, contemplate, consider)

ARAB tāhm, tuhm (border)
ACCAD tāhu (adjoining)

ARAB ṭaif (phantom, vision)

ARAB fa'īm IV (to fill, stuff)

ARAB faug (group, troop, band)

ARAB maṭara
HEBR māṭar (to rain)

ARAB sair (a ride, journey)

ARAB marw (flint)

ARAB qāut (a flock of sheep)

ARAB tāma(i) (to make a slave)

ARAB badaha (to hurry)

ARAB bāda'a (to begin)

HEBR nūš (to be ill)
(Greek nosos (sickness))

ARAB batana (to double a garment)

ARAB badala (to change, exchange)

ARAB badāri (quick)

Polynesian
(Maori)

Semitic (continued)

MAO whaka-paipai (to adorn)	HEBR <i>pē'ér</i> (to adorn)
MAO <i>pai</i> (advantage, prosperity)	ARAB <i>fā'ida</i> (advantage, gain)
MAO whaka-nuka (to boast)	ARAB <i>nahwa</i> (pride, haughtiness)
MAO <i>aua</i> (not)(imperative) SAM <i>aua</i> (do not)	ARAB <i>abā</i> (to refuse)
MAO <i>ai</i> (there is, it is) FU <i>ai</i> (there is)	HEBR <i>hāyāh</i> (to be)
MAO/SAM <i>ai</i> (relative pronoun)	ARAB <i>ay</i> (which?) (relative and interrogative pronouns are interchanged in IE)
MAO <i>ki</i> (to, into, upon, for) <i>kia</i> (in order that)	ARAB <i>kai</i> (in order that) HEBR <i>ki</i> (so that, because)
MAO <i>kau</i> (to wade, swim) TAH/HAW <i>'au</i> (to swim)	ARAB <i>hāda u</i> (to wade into)
MAO <i>anga</i> <i>nganga</i> (stone of fruit, skeleton)	ARAB <i>'agām</i> (stone of fruit)
MAO <i>kutukutu-ahi</i> (delirium, nonsense)	ARAB <i>hātal</i> (idle talk, twaddle)

Conformities in Word Formation

Correspondences in the vocabulary often may be based on borrowing; conformity in word formation proves a nearer connection—probably a common derivation—of languages. But elements of word formation, too, are sometimes borrowed, such as the suffix of English *princ-ess*, which is borrowed from Greek. Malayo-Polynesian prefixes are similar either to Semitic or Indo European.

The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix me-/ma-

From Malayan "lék" (to awake) we have a derivation "me-lék" (awake); from "liput" (covered) we have "me-liputi" (to cover). The first type—a formation of participles by prefix—is current in Maori:

ma-hore (peeled) from hore (peel, strip off);
ma-hua (raised up, lifted) from hua (lever);
ma-tara (untied, untangled) from tara (to loosen, separate);
ma-whaki (torn off) from whaki (to tear off);
ma-tika (upright) from (whaka)tika (to stand up).

Sometimes "ma-" is only an enlargement:

ma-katea (scattered) from katea (scattered);
mā-roki (calm) from roki (calm).

In Semitic, participles are formed with a similar prefix:

HEBR mě-qattēl (having murdered), mě-quttāl (murdered);
ARAB mu-hammad (praised) from hamida (to praise);
ARAB ma-f'ul (done) from fa'alā (to do);
ACCAD mu-kkašidu (conquered) from kašādu (to conquer).

With a similar prefix in Semitic, substantives are formed meaning an instrument, an action, or a spot:

HEBR ma-ně'āl (a bar, bolt) from nā'al (to shut);
HEBR mi-sěpped (sorrow) from sāpad (to mourn);
HEBR ma-'abar (a ford) from 'ābar (to cross, pass over);
ARAB ma-sabba, mu-sābba (the abuse) from sabba (to abuse).

Similar formations in Maori are:

mā-ripi (knife) from ripi (to cut, gash);
ma-katiti (a wedge, split) from cōti (to cut in two, divide).

Other words with this prefix are substantives derived from substantives like "ma".

mā-kara (head) from karu (head) (Greek karā);
mā-rua (pit, valley, hollow) from rua (pit, hole);
mā-kahi (wedge) from kahi (wedge);
ma-tahihi (summit) from tihi (summit).

The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix per-/pa-

With the prefix "per-", "nomina agentis" (substantives denominating an agent) or other nouns are formed in Malayan: per-tapa (a hermit) from *tapa* (Sanskrit isolation); pe-lamun (dreamer) from *lamunan* (dreaming); per-kawinan (wedding) from *kawin* (marriage); pe-rasa (summit) from *rasa* (summit).

In Maori, adjectives are especially formed with the prefix "pa-/po-":

pa-riko (dark) from *riki* (dark);
pa-wera (hot) from *wera* (hot) (English war-m);
po-rehu (misty) from *rehu* (mist);
po-hopā (anxious) from *hopo* (fearful);
pā-hare (bitter) from IE *sal- (salt).

The Maori adjectives recall the Indo-European prefix represented in Latin by "per-", in Greek by "peri-", in Sanskrit by "pari-", used also to form adjectives with a reinforcement of the meaning:

LAT *permulti* (very many) from *multi* (many);
GREEK *peri-kallēs* (very beautiful) from *kalos* (beauty);
Sanskrit *pari-laghu-* (very light) from *laghu-* (light).

On the other hand, Indo-European languages form verbs with this prefix:

LAT *per-cipere* = English perceive;
GREEK *peri-erkhomai* (I wander about);
Sanskrit *pari-vardhati* (he grows up).

Such examples in Maori are:

po-whiri (to wave, whisk, whirl) from *whiri* (to twist, plait);
pa-hiwi (to jerk) from *hiwi* (to jerk).

The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix ter-/ta-

To form adjectives with the meaning of participles, Malayan often uses the prefix "ter-":

ter-kenal (known) from *kenal* (to know);
ter-gigit (bitten) from *gigi* (tooth);
ter-goda (seduced) from *godaan* (seduction).

In Maori, "ta-" is similarly used:

ta-pouri (darkened) from *pouri* (dark);
ta-whana (bent, curved) from *whana* (bent, bowed);
to-paparu (deeply laden) from *paruparu* (deeply laden).

Many verbs are formed with the prefix "ta-", for instance:
ta-here (to ensnare, tie) from here (to tie);
ta-wiri (to tremble) from wiri (to tremble).

Also, in Indo-European there existed a prefix "*ter-", enlarged in Latin "trans", English "through", German "durch"; in Old Irish it was "tar" (beyond), e.g. Latin "transgredi" which equals the English "transgress". Semitic "ta-" may have lost its R before consonant.

The Malyo-Polynesian Prefix ke-/ka-

In Malayan and Polynesian, many substantives are formed with this prefix, such as Malayan:
ke-baikan (goodness) from baik (good);
ke-matian (death) from mati (dead);
fe-marahan (anger) from marah (angry).

In Maori, the correspondent prefix is "ka-" or "ko-":
ka-hua = āhua (form, appearance);
ka-hunga = hunga (slave);
ka-ponga = ponga (ferntree);
kō-tihi = tihi (top, summit);
ko-ware = ware (exudation);
kō-hamo = hamo (back of the head);
ko-rahi = rahi (size).

In Indo-European, there existed a prefix "*ge-/go-" that occurs mainly in German as "ge-", according to Kluge ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache"). However, as Malayan has "ke-", not "ge-", it is more probable that the correspondence in Indo-European is a very rare and not yet acknowledged prefix in the following examples (gathered from the etymological book of Pokorny):

- a) *qlem (tired, weary) beside *lem (lame, broken, feeble);
- b) *qewep in LIT kwāpas (breeze, vapor) beside LAT vapor (vapor);
- c) *qolei in LIT klejaī (glue) beside lei in NHG Leim (glue);
- d) *qwerp (to turn) beside werp/werp (English wrap);
- e) *qlo(u) (to spin) beside TAG lawa (spider, cobweb);
- f) qwoi (to be willing) beside wei (to be willing);
- g) *qreq in RUS krokva (pole, perch) beside *req, represented in Polynesian rākau (tree, stick, spar, mast);
- h) *qrom (stand, rack) beside *rem (support, lath);
- i) Bulgarian krak (leg, foot), Czech krok (step) and MAO whaka-raka (to walk, step out) suggest a shorter root *roq;
- k) *qelg in Anglo-Saxon hylc (winding, crookedness) beside *leng/lenq: LET liks (crooked), LIT lenkti (to bow, bend);

- 1) *qrep/qerp, in LAT *corpus* (body), Persian *karp* (body) beside MAO *ropi* (body), *repa* (belly of shark), HAW *aiopiko* (belly of fish);
- m) *qoqsa, in Sanskrit *kaksā* (armpit) beside *ages/aks (axis, axle); English *oxter*, LAT *axilla* (armpit), MAL *gasing* (pegtop) and Arab *ğuz'* (axis);
- n) *qost- (LAT *costa* (rib)) Old Bulgarian *kostj* (bone) beside *ost(i) (bone);
- o) *qerm in OHG *hirmen* (to rest) beside *rem in Persian *ram* (the rest);
- p) *qert, LAT *cratis* (plaiting), English *hurdle*, beside *rōt/rēt*, LAT *ratis* (raft, float), OHG *ruota* (rod), Armenian *ort'* (vine).

Reduplications

Reduplications are rare in Malayan but very frequent in Polynesian owing to the many homonyms to avoid in the latter languages. In Indo-European and in Semitic, reduplication is a kind of word-formation. We distinguish three kinds of reduplications: reduplication of the whole root, reduplication of the initial consonant and a vowel, and reduplication of the last syllable.

The Entire Reduplication

This case is very frequent in Polynesian. As a Malayan example I cite "baru-baru ini" (lately); Hebrew examples are "galgal" (wheel), "arār" (naked). (More examples in modern Hebrew, as Mrs. Landsberg in Haifa writes me), Arabi "farfara" (to shake oneself), "safsafa" (idle talk), "malmala" (to hurry), etc. For Polynesian, we restrict ourselves to the following Maori examples:

patapata beside *pata* (to drip, drop);
paruparu beside *paru* (dirt, mud);
pekepeke (quick) beside *pepeke* (hasten);
kerikeri (to dig up repeatedly) beside *keri* (to dig);
kinikini (to pinch off) beside *kini* (to pinch);
kimikimi (to seek) beside *kimi* (to seek);
kumikumi (beard) beside GREEK *kome*, LAT *coma* (hair of the head)

Sometimes the reduplication means an intensification. For example, in Italian "bello bello" means "very beautiful".

The Initial Reduplication

Malay "gugut" (to gnaw, nibble), "luluk" (mud), "papan" (board), "lelap" (fast asleep; English "sleep" from Indo-European "*s)lab) may be some examples of this kind. Sometimes we cannot discern whether it is a reduplication or a prefix in Polynesian. Here follow some Maori formations:

kekeno = keno (to look about);

kikite = kite (to perceive);

tititi = titi (to stick in);

mimire (to bind) beside mira (binding);

mamahi (handworking) beside mahi (to work);

papahu (false, untrue) beside ARAB fasid (false, bad).

Interesting from the viewpoint of Indo-European are the following reduplications:

pepenu (smeared, painted) from penu (to smear);

mimingo (shrivelled up) from mingo (curly, wrinkled);

paparu (crushed, smashed) from paru (to crush);

mimiti (dried up) from miti (to lick up).

So "kakare" (agitated, stirred) could belong to Indo-European "*kerə" (to stir, mingle). "Mingled" is in the Greek "kekra-menos". The perfect participle is in Greek formed by an initial reduplicated syllable. Thus, in Latin "momordi" (I have bitten) is from "mordere" (to bite), "tutudi" = Sanskrit "tutude" (I have pushed), and Greek "gegona" (I have become).

In Indo-European, there also existed a present-reduplication with the vowel i; examples are the Greek "gignomai" (I become) and the Latin "bibere" (to drink).

Reduplications of the End

A reduplication of the second consonant is very frequent in Semitic languages:

HEBR h̄alal (to shine);

mādad (to measure);

sābab (to turn);
 māqaq (to melt);
 ARAB rāqīq (thin);
 farra (to flee);
 dalla (to lead);
 etc.

Likewise, Maori has the same characteristic:
 patī and patītī (to ooze, spurt, splash);
 patu (to strike, beat) and patōtō (to strike, dash);
 whetō and whetotō (to lag behind);
 whārō and whārōrō (stretched out);
 mārō and mārōrō (somewhat stiff);
 patete (to move along) reminds one of Greek patein (to step, tread);
 atiti (to wander, turn) from HEBR ātāh (to come);
 karerā (to cry) from IE *gar and *gal (to cry).

Especially interesting for comparison with Indo-European might be the following Maori reduplications:

<u>Maori</u>	<u>Indo-European</u>
wharara (to lean, stoop, decline) = SAM falala (to be aslant)	LAT morārī (to stay, detain)
kōriro (to sprout) Pariri (to grow) whererei (to be born) (semantically the passive voice)	LAT parior (I originate, am born) German (ge)bären (to give birth)
whaka-mārari (to stagnate) marere (to die, drop, fall) MANG marere (to fall off, die) (with rere little semantical relation)	LAT morior (I die) IE *mer

All these verbs are intransitive, and this allows us to compare them with the Indo-European medium-passive voice in Latin, Celtic and Hittite formed with R:

LAT morior (I die);
 LAT moreris (you die);
 LAT moritur (ne dies);
 HITT kišari (he becomes);
 HITT ešari (he sits down);
 HITT eštari (you sit down).

That means that this kind of Indo-European formation of the passive voice might have originated from former end-reduplication of the Polynesian style. Perhaps this Indo-European type is to be seen in Maori "hakori" (to be seen, understood) from the Indo-European root **seqw" (to see).

Some Grammatical Comparisons

- 1.) In Indo-European, we know an enlargement of the present-stem as, for instance, in LAT "cer-n-ō" (I perceive), Greek "aux-an-ō" (I am augmenting), Sanskrit "kri-na-mi" (I buy). This enlargement exists in the interior of roots, as in the English "bring" beside "brought". Because in Indo-European the present-stem is durative (meaning a duration or repetition), this enlargement exactly corresponds to the Polynesian participle "ana", being in the same position as IE "-n-": "E huihui ana nga tāngata", or "The men are assembling".
- 2.) The Polynesian prefix E before verbs is, in Indo-European, restricted to the imperfect and aorist tenses, but in the same position: "E karanga ana ahau" = "I was calling" = Greek "e-kaloun" (not each verb has the enlargement N as does Polynesian).
- 3.) The ending "-tia" of the imperative "karangatia" (call) recalls the ending "-dhi" of the imperative in Indo-European: Sanskrit "dugdhi" (milk), Greek "is-thi" (be).
- 4.) MAO "kaua e karanga" (don't call!) is like LAT "cave voces!".
- 5.) MAO "ki te" (if; conditional) corresponds to Sanskrit "cēd" (if).
- 6.) Polynesian "kia" (that, in order that) = HEBR "ki" UG "k".
- 7.) In Polynesian, "ai" in the sentence, e.g., "Kia kite ai ia" (That he might see) recalls the Indo-European I of the optative, as in Sanskrit "cētē" = "kite ai" (the same words); in Greek, "legoi" (may he say).
- 8.) The Polynesian inceptive particle "ka" before verbs is used like the German prefix "ge-" in "gebaren" (to give birth beside English "to bear").
- 9.) The suffix "-ake" added to a pronoun corresponds to IE "-g(h)e: NHG "mich" (me), "dich" (thee), Greek "egōge" (myself), HITT "amuk" (me). More comparisons will be found in the etymological part.

A Necessary Word Concerning the Vowels

In most languages, the vowels are more variable than the consonants. In Semitic, the short vowels generally are without any semantic value for the root, and the reason that Semitic vowels are not written is just this fact.

In Indo-European, we have the vowel-gradation (ablaut) as in the English "sing, sang, sung". There is a theory (by E. Benveniste) that originally the short vowels depended on the species of the consonants (as partially in Semitic). For Malayo-Polynesian, Dempwolff has established etymological rules, but he was honest enough to admit many exceptions. Therefore, in the etymological part, I first treat the consonants followed by the long vowels of the roots, as one commonly does in Semitic. For Polynesian, I am under the impression that these languages often assimilate vowels, as in Polynesian "tiki" (to fetch) beside Hova "taky" (fetched back), Polynesian "miri/mili" (to rub) beside Maori "muru" (to rub), Maori "iri (to spell) beside "arero" (tongue), etc. Maori "maruru (numerous) certainly is in connection with marea (many), but also Hova "ini" (that) with Russian "on" (that, he), and Maori "amene", "monoā" (desire) and ACCAD "menu".

In the etymologic part, one can find plenty of such examples.

The Malayan and Polynesian vowels are often different from those in Semitic and Indo-European infinitives, but Semitic and Indo-European derivations (participles, nouns) often have different vowels (vowel-gradation); the Malayo-Polynesian words may be derived from these.

Thus, in no. 104, MAO *koro* (noose) corresponds more with the ACCAD "hurrusu" (bound) than with the infinitive "harāšu" (ACCAD has u instead of o); in MAO "iki" (no. 110), we have the vowels of ACCAD "iklu" (eating), and in MAO "koropū" (no. 115) rather those of ACCAD "huluptu" (a cover) than those of the alleged words. In the same way, MAO "rere" (no. 28) and "iri" may be influenced by ACCAD "elū" (high, to ascend), "muriwai" (no. 17) by ACCAD "murru" (bitterness). As Malayo-Polynesian languages have no inflexion, the same forms are used as verbs, participles, nouns, etc. Therefore, we sometimes have a complete confusion of vowels.

This was written when Dr. Lochore called my attention to Barry Fell's sensational decipherments of the so-called Libyan script with its implications of cultural, linguistic and ethnic relationship of Maori and ancient North African tongues. Consequently, I added some of his equations to mine, and some more will follow in the supplements. Of course, a learned linguist of ancient Egyptian knows more possible equations. For us, Fell's findings are important because they explain the connection of Indo-European and Semitic with Malayo-Polynesian. As it is generally accepted that Hamitic (Egyptian, Libyan, etc.) is related to Semitic, and as I have proved the the relationship of Indo-European with Semitic, all three groups of languages have a connection. Therefore, if one or more parts of these peoples have emigrated to the Pacific, the Polynesian languages might well be similar to Semitic, Hamitic and Indo-European as well. In consequence, Fell gave the key of what I dared to prove without the historic background, but also for all the foregoing tentatives to prove a relationship of Polynesian with either Semitic (Rev. D. Macdonald, 1882) or Indo-European. Before Fell's discoveries, nobody could understand the linguistic and cultural connections of European, North African and Malayo-Polynesian peoples.

Nevertheless, I maintain that this is not all that is needed to explain the whole Polynesian and especially the Malayan vocabulary. An influence of Indochinese must be supposed for Malyao-Polynesian.

One detail hitherto incomprehensible is now explicable, the fact that Malayo-Polynesian dialects certainly have loan-words from Greek, as in Malayan "kepala" (head) or "piala" (cup). This could be explained if there were Greeks on the Libyan-Egyptian expedition to Indonesia and the Pacific who were inhabitants of the Cyrenaica with the Greek colonies at that time under Egyptian rule (this Doric dialect explains the borrowed words).

One ought not to exaggerate uncertainties, but to acknowledge the principle facts: the same script is found in North Africa, Indonesia and the Pacific, and similar dialects are contained in the same script.

Two Hints for the Reader

- 1.) The examples cited within a number are limited on purpose to gain a better survey; more examples may be gathered in an Indo-European vocabulary and in Tregear.

2.) Our work consists of combining the left and the right parts of the equations, whilst those within the left or right columns are mostly cited from other authors or from my Semitic-Indo-European vocabulary cited as "LB" and the number of the item.

At last, I wish to express my gratitude for procuring books for me or pointing to relevant works, to

Dr R. A. Lochore in Auckland, New Zealand;

Mrs. Adele Schafer in Wellington, New Zealand, for contributing comparisons;

Mrs. Marge E. Landsberg in Haifa, Israel, author of On Reconstructing "Proto-Human" (LACUS, 1975), for correcting some errors and for many further hints.

May, 1975

Linus Brunner
St. Gallen (Switzerland)

The Epigraphic Society also wishes to thank Patricia Neumeyer and David Oedel who carried out the very demanding task of typing Professor Brunner's manuscript in a form suitable for reproduction. In addition David Oedel assisted with editing the text. The Society is grateful to Harold S. Gladwin who made it possible to publish this work of scholarship, so important for future research into the origins of the Pacific peoples.

December, 1976

For the Council
Barry Fell

Indo-European and Semitic M,N = Malayo-Polynesian M,N. Indo-European and Semitic L = Malayan L = North Polynesian L = South Polynesian R; in Marquesan it is dropped. Indo-European and Semitic R (sometimes interchanges with L) = Malayan R, Tagalog L, South Polynesian R, North Polynesian L.

1. MAO- araara "much talked of"	GREEK - <i>ara</i> "prayer, curse"
iri "spell, affect with a sp."	LAT - <i>ōrāre</i> "to tell, pray"
irirangi "spirit voice"	HIT - <i>ariyaseššar</i> "oracle"
arero "tongue"	HEBR - <i>ārar</i> =Accad. <i>arāru</i> "to curse"
 	IE * <i>or/ār</i> - LB.1
MAL- arang "mouth"	HEBR - <i>mārah</i> "to rub, embrocate"
orang "man" (=speaking)	ARAB - <i>maraga</i> "to rub, embrocate" <i>marid</i> "sick"
 	ACCAD - <i>marāju</i> "to embrocate"
2. MAO - miri "to rub, wipe"	GREEK - <i>marainō</i> "I destroy"
miru "to rub, wipe, smear"	LAT - <i>morbus</i> "sickness"
TON - mili "to rub, wipe, smear"	IE * <i>mer</i> LB.3
SAM - mili "to rub" (ointment)	ARAB - <i>malla</i> "hot ashes glowing coal"
MANG - miri "to anoint the dead"	MIR - <i>smāl</i> "fire, ashes, live coal"
MAO - <i>māruru</i> "weakness, sickness"	ENGL - <i>smell, smoulder</i>
maroro "wasted, exhausted"	IE * <i>smel</i> - LB.8
 	LAT - <i>mollis</i> "soft"
3. MAL - melajur "to roast"	GREEK - <i>malakos</i> "soft"
TON - malala "embers"	OI - <i>mlā</i> "to get soft, wither"
SAM - malala "charcoal"	HEBR - <i>mālal</i> "to get loose, wither"
MAO - <i>mura</i> "blaze, flame"	IE. * <i>mel</i> - LB.10
mumura "to glow, redder"	
<i>muramura</i> "flash"	GREEK - <i>molein</i> "to go, come"
 	ARAB - <i>mālū</i> "to come forth"
4. MAL - mala "wither, wilt"	SERB - <i>iz-moliti</i> "to show"
TB - malos "wither"	LET - <i>mala</i> "shore, edge"
MAO - <i>mārū</i> "gentle, easy"	IE. * <i>mel</i> - LB. 9
TAH - maru "soft, easy"	
RAW - malanai "a gentle breeze"	
FIJ - maloi "wither"	
5. MAL - mari (R !) "to come"	
MAO - marau "appearance"	
marake "exposed to view"	
mariko "phantom"	
marioriro "appear above water"	
more "promontory, headland"	

6. MAL - marak "brightness"	ACCAD - namāru "to shine"
MAO - mamaru "sun"	GREEK - marmarygē "brightness" IE. * mer - LB 19
7. SAM - manene "to loiter"	LAT - manēre "to stay, rest"
MAO - mōnaroa "loitering" manei "hesitate, waver" mono "plug, caulk"	GREEK - menoī "I stay, expect" HEBR - māna ^c = Arab. mana ^c a "to hold back, hinder"
HAW - manakā "boresome, dull" māno "dam"	IE. * men - LB. 15
8. MAO - marere "to die" muri "death"	LAT - mori "to die" OI - marati "he dies"
FIJ - mara "burial-place"	ARAB - marra "to go away"
MANG - marere "to die, fall off"	IE. * mer -
9. MAL - malam, Jav. malem "night"	GREEK - melas "black"
SAM - malu "shade"	OI - malina "dirty, black"
MAO - maru "shelter, shadow" mārari "faded, soiled"	mala "dirt" IE. * mel -
HAW - malu "shade, shelter"	
10. MAO - marau "to remember"	OI - Smarati "he remembers"
HAW - malāoa "sad, sorrowful"	HEBR - morāh "grief, sorrow" IE. * smer - LB. 5
11. HAW - malela "idle, lazy" mālie "idle, quiet, gentle" malolo "to rest, pause, adjourn"	GREEK - melloī "I hesitate" OI - mall "slow" ARAB - mahala "linger, to be slow"
MAL - malas "lazy, idle"	IE. * mel - LB. 718
MAO - whaka-mārari "stagnate"	
12. MAO - marea, mareka "many" maruru "numerous"	LAT - multi "many" LET - milns "very many" IE. * mel - LB. 940
13. MAL - muram "dull, cloudy"	GREEK - morykhos "shadowy" ARMEN - mīayl "darkness, mist, cloud"
14. MAL - ini "this"	IE. * mer/mor LB. 14 HIT - annis "that"
HOVA - ini "that" LB. 677	RUSS - on "that, he" HEBR - hēnnāh "those, these"

15. MAO - miro "to spin, twist, thread" GREEK - *merinthos* "thread, cord"
TON - milohi "to twist" ARAB - marasa "rope, line"
MAO - mire "to lash, bind, seize" IE. * *mer* - LB. 13

16. MAO - mina, minaka "desire" OHG - minna "love"
amine, amene "desire" TOKH - mainu "desire"
monoa "desire" ARAB - umniya "desire"
HAW - menemene "compassionate" IE. * *men* - LB. 1019

17. HAW - mala "sour" OI - amla "sour", Lat amarus,
"bitter" ? MAO - muriwai "a mollusc",
"bitter to the taste" HEBR - mar, ACCAD - marru,
"bitter" IE. * *omro* - LB 12.
18. HAW - moluna "thief"
molulo "thief, to steal" MIR - mellaim "I deceive"
LIT - mēlas "a lie" IE. *mel* - LB 807

MAO - muremure "treacherous friend"
19. HAW - aliali "white, crystal clear" LAT - albus "white"
TAH - ariari "clear, transparent" ARAB - halla "to glitter, appear"
MAO - ari "white, clear, visible"
aria "to appear" LB 678

20. HOVA - anina "breeze, wind" GREEK - anemos "wind"
HAW - aneane "to blow softly" HEBR - ānāh "to draw a deep
MAO - (h)ānene "breath gently" breath" IE * *an* - LB 18

21. MAO - ocooro "to be annihilated" GREEK - olyymi "I annihilate"
HEBR - hārag "to kill"
IE * *el/ol* - LB 680

22. TAG - alak^{NGD} arak (H lost) OI - hālā "brandy"
MAL - ara "intoxicating drink" GREEK - khalis "mere wine" ?
EG - i3rrt "vine" ?

23. MAO - ero "thin, emaciated"
maero "to become weak"
iri "empty, hungry" LIT - 'alkti "to be hungry"
ARAB - halasa "to grow lean"
IE * *el* - LB 687

24. MAL - alih "to remove" GREEK - elao "I drive"
MAO - ori "to move about" OLD NORTH - elta "to drive
HAW - alu "to follow, pursue" away, follow"
SAM - aln "to go" IE * *el* - LB 23

25. SAM - elo "to stink"	SWED - ul "rancid"
TONG - elo "putrid, stinking"	ARAB - alila "to stink"
MAO - ero "putrid"	IE * el - LB 21
26. MAO - mero, moroiti "small" meroriki ("riki) "small"	ENG - small GREEK - mēlon "small cattle" IE *(s) mēlo - LB 921
27. MAO - mānawa "gratification" manemanea "satisfied"	ENGL - many ARAB - manaha "make a present" IE * menegh - LB 1030 HIT - arāi "he rises"
28. MAO - ara "to rise up, raise, awake" TAH - ara "to awake" HAW - ala "to wake", alana "awakening" MAO - iri "to be elevated" rere "to rise, set up, put out"	ARMEN - ari "stand up!" GREEK - ὥρ-το "he stood up" LAT - sōl oritur "the sun rises" IE. * er/or
29. HAW - mole "taproot"	OI - mūla "root" GREEK - mōlyza "a kind of garlic" IE * mō(u)lo
30. MAL - malaja "mountain" MAO - maranga "to rise up" HAW - malamala "to swell"	ALBAN - mal "mountain" GREEK - pro-molē "spur of mount"
31. MAL - lemah, lemau "soft, weak" lemes "weak, tender, fine" HAW - lemm "sluggish, lagging"	SLOV - moléti "to tower" IE. * mel - LB. 9 ENGL - lame = NHG. lahm OHG - luomi "mild, faint" IE * lem
32. MAO - are, parara, puare "open" areare "open, clear of obstruc- tion" HAW - poale "open"	LAT - area "open place" HIT - arawa "free" LET - ārs "the open space"
33. HAW - olo "to rub, saw" MAO - oro "to sharpen, grind" oroi "to sharpen by rubbing" MOTU - uro "a grindstone"	GREEK - aleō "I grind" ARMEN - alam "I grind" GREEK - olyrai "spelt grains" IE. * al/ol
34. MAO - mōrea, morehu "remnant" moroki "continuing"	ARAB - marra "to continue, to last"

35. MAO - ānewa "to loaf, linger"
whaka-ānewa "to act slowly" ARAB - anā i V "to act slowly"

36. MAO - ina, ana "when"
HAW - inā "if" ARAB - in "when"
ACCAD - inūma "when"

37. MAO - aronga "direction"
MAL - arah (R!) "direction" HEBR - el "to, towards"
ARAB - ilā "to, towards"

38. MAO - aro "desire, inclination"
(aroha different!) GREEK - erōs "desire, love"
ARAB - arab "desire, in-
clination"

39. MAO - arā "namely, in other words"
40. MAO - manini "pleasant, sweet"
manaaki "to show kindness" GREEK - ara "therefore,
consequently"
ARAB - manna "to be kind"
LAT - mānus "good"

HAW - mānala "sweet" = momona

41. MAO - manene "weakened"
SAM - mono "impotens" ARAB - manna IV "to weaken,
fatigue"

42. MAO - mono "to sniff, smell, odor" ARAB - manā u "to try,
test, prove"

43. MAO - ramene "to assemble" ARAB - lamma "to gather,
assemble"

44. MAL - rumah "dwelling" ACCAD - rimitu "domicile"

45. MAO - rama "torch"
HAW - lama "torch, light, lamp" ARAB - ramida II "to burn to
ashes"

MAO - rarama "to gleam"

46. JAV - marah "to divide"
MAO - maramara "piece, bit,
portion" GREEK - meros "part, portion,
share"

47. MAL - ora "not"
MAO - ore, hore, ura "not" GREEK - arneomai "I say
not, deny"
ARAB, HEBR - al "not"
ACCAD - ul "not" LB.857

HAW - ole "not, to deny"

48. MAO - ānau "curved, crooked"
āniwaniwa "rainbow" LAT - ānus "ring, circle, anus"
O.IR - āinne "ring, anus"
HAW - anuenue "rainbow" ACCAD - annaqu "ring"
MAO - ene "anus" IE. * āno

49. HAW - meli "bee, honey" GREEK - meli, LAT - mel "honey"
HIT - milit "honey"
ARMEN - melu "bee"

50. HAW - mele "song, chant", pl.of GREEK - melos "member, song,
melody"
LAT - emere "to take, buy"

51. MAO - emi "be assembled,
gathered together"
ami, āmene "to gather,
collect"
amio "to assemble, collect" LIT - imu "I take"
āmiki, amiku "to gather up" IE. * em

52. MAO - āna "yes" ACCAD - anna "certainly"

53. HAW - la "there, then, that"
MAO - rā, raka "there" LAT - illā-c "there, on
that way"

54. MAO - anā "there" HIT - anni "that"

55. MAO - anei "here" ACCAD - annaka "here"
OIR and "here"

56. MAO - anō "self, own" ARAB - anā, HEBR - anī "I"
ACCAD - anaku "I" =
MAO - anō "self" + - ku "I"
ARAB - air, pl. uyūr "penis"

57. MAL - urat "penis" IE. * wers - "male"
TAH - ure "penis"
HAW, SAM - ule "penis"

Polynesian P (Tongan B) = Indo-European and Semitic P = Malay P. In Arabic P is replaced by F, in Hebrew too, except at the beginning of a word, and when doubled.

58. MAL - pélan "a plain"	ENGL - flat, LAT - plānus "plain, even"
HAW - pālaha "flattened, wide"	HITT - palhi "broad"
MAO - pararahi "flat" paparite "flat, level"	SWED - fala "a plain, heath" HEBR - pālas "to make plain"
TAG - palas "to be equal"	IE. * pel/plā - LB.40
59. HAW - pelu "to fold, turn over"	ENGL - fold=NHG-falten, Falte
MAO - pori "fold, wrinkle"	OISL.. - fel "fold, furrow" IE. * pel
60. HAW - pāleo "to converse, chat"	ENGL - spell
TAH - parau "to speak, converse" poroi "a saying"	GOTH - spill "a tale" TOKH - pāl "to praise"
MAL - peri (R!) "word, story"	IE. * (s)pel
61. TB - palak "palm of the hand"	LAT - palma "palm of the hand"
TAG - palad "palm of the hand"	GREEK - palamē "the flat of the hand"
MAO - pārō "hollow of the hand"	ANGLOSAX - folm
62. MAL - lapek "pedestral"	RUSS - lapa=LIT - lópa "paw"
TB - lapik "a base"	RUSS - lopátina "rudder"
MAO - rapa "the sole of the foot" "the blade of the paddle" "flat, wide"	OHG - lappō "blade of the paddle" GOTH - lōfa "flat of the hand" IE. * lēp/lōp
63. MAL - pélek "false, mistaken"	ARAB - fāla i "to be wrong"
HAW - palau "a lie"	ACCAD - parrisu "deceitful"
MAO - parau "false, deceit"	ARAB - fara "to lie"

64. MAU - pariri "to shoot up" LAT - parere "to give birth to"
 parito "offspring" GREEK - poris "calf, young cow"
 paratau "offspring, brood, semen" HEBR - pārāh "to bear fruit"
 parahia "seedling" ARAB - faraha II "to have offspring"
 MAL - peridi "fertile (animal)" IE.* per - LB 31

65. TAH - pererau "wing" RUSS - pero "wing"
 MAO - parirau "wing" paritj "to fly, soar"
 whaka-paro "to soar, hover" ACCAD - parāšu "to fly"
 HAW - ka-palili "to flutter" IE.* per

66. TB - polpol "full, filled" ENGL - full=NHG. voll
 JAV - pepel "assembled" GREEK - polys, OIND - puru "much"
 MAO - pori "people, tribe" LAT - plēnus "full"
 āpuru "to crowd one upon another" populus "people"
 opuru "to crowd, over-crowd" ARAB - farwat "crowd"
 puru "to plug, bung, stuffing" IE. * pel - LB. 811
 pari "abundance"

67. HAW - lalapa "to blaze" HIT - lappiya "glowing, fire"
 olapa "to flash" OISL - leiptr "lightning"
 MAO - rapa "to flash, glance" HEBR - lappid "torch, lightning"
 whaka-rapa "to glow" ARAB - lafaha "to burn"
 MANGAI - rapa "to shine, flash" IE. lāp/lāip - LB. 34

68. MAO - para "refuse, waste, sediment" ARAB - faraza "to excrete, secrete"
 paranga, parapara "excrement" ACCAD - parsu "dung, manure"
 TAH paru "dirt, mud, HEBR - peres "dung, excrement"
 para "Manure, dung"

69. HAW - pale "to ward off, fend off" LAT - pellere "to ward off, drive away"
 pālulu "shield, screen, protection"
 TAH - pare "a fort, a castle" LET - pile "castle"
 MAO - pare "to ward off, turn aside" ACCAD - perku "blocking, bar shutting"
 pārai "to fend off, push back"
 pupare "to ward off" IE * pel

70. MAO - paumot. nape "to weave" LAT - napurae "straw ropes"
HAW - nape "to bend" OLD SLAV - snop "band, bundle"
SAM - nape "to be entangled" OHG - snuoba "band, sling"
IE. *snōp

71. HAW - opua "narrow clouds" ACCAD - upū "cloud(s)"
MAO - ipu "cloud"

72. MAO-apo "to grasp, gather together"
TAH - apo "to catch at" (*hapo) HIT - appāli "a trap"
HAW - apo "to catch at"
MAO - ope "to scoop up, scrape together" IE. * ap - LB. 41

73. MAO - āpiti "friend"
k-apiti "joined" GREEK - ēpios "friendly"
OI - āpi "friend, ally"
MAL - kapit "friend, companion"
MAO TAH - ipo "beloved, darling"
MAO - epeepe "distant relative"
(cf. EG - ibid "beloved")

74. MAL - palung "pool, trough" LAT - palūs "a swamp"
OI - palvala "a pool" IE. * pelew

75. MAO- pane "close, compact"
pine, pipine "close, together" LAT - penes "near, close"
HEBR - penei "near, by, at" LB.59

76. Mangar - pane "face, forehead" HEBR - pāneh "face, front"
MA - pane "the head" Ugarit - pn "the face"
Mangai - pane "the head" ACCAD - pānu "face, surface"

77. ML - pe~ning "dizzy"
HAW - pane'e "to pass away, old, delay"
MAO - paneke "to pass by" ARAB - faniya "to pass away"

78. TG - lapiap "peeled off"
TB - lappin "diaper" GREEK - lepō "I peel off, cover"
MAO - repa "a cloak, be worn"
ropi "to cover up"
(Hides were worn as cloaks) ACCAD - lūpāru "garment, dress"
HEBR - lābas "to dress" IE.*lep - LB.108

79. TB - rippun "to collect"	LIT - ap-répti "to seize"
TG - lipon "to collect"	LAT - rapere "to rob, take"
MAO- ropeti "to collect, gather"	ACCAD - lapātu "to take hold of" IE. *rep-LB.847
80. MAO- parāoa "a chief, whale" pōrohe "a chief"	HEBR - pera "prince" LAT - procerēs "aristocrats" IE. * pro - LB.353
81. MAO- para "half of a tree"	ENGL - spar=NHG. Sparren
ML.TB - parapara "trestle"	IE.*(s)per-LB.50
82. HAW - pālewa "wooden bowl"	LAT - pēluis "a bowl,dish"
MA - pararā "container,vessel"	HEBR - parūr "a pot"
ML - piring "saucer,dish, plate"	IE. * pel - LB.810
83. ML - pelikan "stone,rock,mineral"	NHG - Fels "rock"
HAW - pali "a cliff, precipice"	GREEK - pella "stone"
TAH - pari "rocks"	HIT - peruna "a rock"
MAO-parihi "a stone (knife)"	IE . * pel-s-
84. JAV ML - lembu "ox, cow"	ALBAN- lopē "cow"
TB - lombu "ox, cow" (B for P)	HEBR - elef "ox, cow" IE. lāp - LB.32
85. MAO- pora "a stranger,foreigner"	NHG - fern "far away"
86. ML - padang "a plain, field"	GREEK - pedion "a plain"
87. ML - pula "also, again"	GREEK - palin "again"
88. TG - lapis "flagstone"	LAT - lapis "stone"
ML - lapis "layer"	GREEK - lepas "stone,rock"
HOVA - lampi "big flat stones"	
89. HAW - pola "the edge or end of a kapa"	GREEK - peras "end"
90. MAO - pena "to take care of,tend"	LETT - penēt "to spoil, coddle"
HAW - ponopono "cared for, attended to"	LIT - penu "I feed" pēnas "food"
MAL - panén "harvest, crop"	IE. * pen

91. MAO - *rapa* "to stick, adhere" LAT - *rēpere* "to sneak, slink"
MAL JAV - *rambat* "to climb, creep" LIT - *roplóti* "to sneak"
(B for P) NHG - *Wein-rebe* "a vine"
IE. * *rep*

92. MAO - *para* "dust, small fragments" GREEK - *pale* "dust"
NHG - *fahren* "to drive"
IE. * *pel* LAT - *pulvis* "dust, powder"
IE. * *pel*

93. MAO - *pere* "to go, sail" GREEK - *poreuomai* "I march, depart"
paro "to stray, wander" IE. * *per*
parati "to depart"

94. MAO - *rapaki* "hillside, slope" ARAB - *rafa'a* "to lift"
harapaki "steep slope" *rābiya* "hill" (B!)
HAW - *lapa* "ridge"

95. MAO - *perori* "to twist, swerve, wickle"
parori "to twist, swerve, wickle"
pirori "to twirl round, roll, bowl"
GREEK - *speirō* "I wind, roll"
LIT - *spartas* "band"
IE. * *sper*

Further possible equations:

a) HAW - *lepañū* "to lose courage, give up" HEBR - *rāfeh* "weak, de-spaired"
NHG - *schlaff* "slack, limp"
IE. * (s)le - LB.811

b) HAW - *lapa'au* "to heal, cure" HEBR - *rāfā'* "to mend, re-pair, heal"
(suggested by Albert Kalsbeek) ARAB - *rafa'a* and *līw VI*
"to mend"

c) MAL - *pelak* "heated" OLD SLAV - *paliti* "to burn"
HAW - *pele* "lava flow, volcano, eruption" OLD SLAV - *paliti* "to burn"
IE. * *pel*

Chapter III

Polynesian K (in Samoan and Tahitian a glottal stop) corresponds to every guttural in IE. and Semitic. Also in Tokharian there exists only one guttural, K, and Hittite indistinctly has K or G for every IE. guttural. In Malayan there appears G for IE. G or GH, Semitic G or H, and K for IE. K, Semitic K, Q or H.

96. MAO - karakia "charm, spell, incantation" GREEK - *kēlēo* "I bewitch", "enchant"

MANG - karakia "invocations, prayers" (FELL thinks the word to come from Greek *kolakeia* "flattery") HEBR - *kēlay* "intriguer" IE. *kēl* - LB. 150

97. MAO - karu "head" GREEK - *karā* "head" KOPT - kara, BERB - akaru "head" AVEST - *sarah* "head" IE. * *ker-s-* LB. 288

MAO - karaua "head" IE. * *ker-s-* LB. 288

98. MAO - *kārau* "comb for the hair" LET - *karst* "to comb wool"

TAG - kalkal "scraped" OI - *kasati* "he scrapes"

JAV - kukur "scraped" ARAB - *qarasa* "to scratch"

JAV - garu "a comb, harrow" IE. * (s) *qar-s-* LB. 522

99. MAL - kelam "dark" GREEK - *kelainos* "black"

TB - holom "dark" HEBR - *šēl* "shadow, shelter"

MAO - kere "dark" ARAB - *zulma* "darkness" kororiko "black" IE. * *qēl/qāl* - LB. 541

karatiwha "deep black"

00. MAL - keran "brasier" LIT - *kurti* "to heat"

JAV - keren "brasier" ENGL - *hearth*=NHG *Herd*

TAG - kalan "hearth" IE. * *qer* - "to burn"

MAO - *kōriorio* "burning, scorching"

01. TAG - gilgil "cut" GOTH - *gilpa* "sickle"

JAV - gegel "notched" ARAB - *halaqa* "to shear, shave"

TON - koko "to notch" IE. * *ghel* - LB. 209

02. MAO - kapi "be covered, over-spread" GREEK - *skepas* "cover, shelter"

kāpare "shade or veil the eyes" HEBR - *kāfar*=ARAB - *kafara* "to cover"

JAV, MAL, TAG - kampil "pocket, pouch" IE. * (s) *qep* - LB. 160

103. MAO, MANG - ākau "shore, reef, bank"
MAO - akitu "point, summit" GALL - acaunum "rock"
LAT - acūmen "summit"
GREEK - aktē "coast, shore"
IE. * ak - LB. 972

104. MAO - karu "snare"
koro "noose"
kore "trap, snare"
kārewa "cord" ARMEN- sard "a spider"
ACCAD - harāšu "to bind up"
HEBR - qūr "thread"
IE. * qer - LB. 195

105. MAL - gerah, garang "heated"
JAV - garang "to smoke" OLD PRUSS - sari "heat"
ARAB - harwa "burning"
HEBR - hori "heat"
IE. * ḡher - LB. 207

106. MAL - geli-geli "kidney"
(G for K before voiced stop) HEBR - kilyāh = ARAB - kulya
"kidney"
ACCAD - kalītu "kidney"

107. JAV, MAL - keris, NGD - karis
"dagger"
MAO - kakari "to notch"
MANGAR - kari "a scar, cicatrice" ACCAD - qarāšu "to cut, split"
OI - kartati "he cuts"
ENGL - "shear"=NHG scheren
IE. * (s)qer - LB. 159

108. MAO paka - "to cook, dried"
pakari "ripe"
Paumot-paka "crust, cake" OI - pakta "cooked, ripe"
TOKH - pāk "to cook, bring
to ripen"
IE. * peq^w-

109. MAO - papaku "to congeal, harden"
JAV - paku=MAL - "(iron) nail" GREEK - pagos "ice, white
frost"
passalos "nail"
HEBR - pūg "to grow stiff"
IE. * pag/pak - LB. 57

110. MAO - iki "to consume, devour"
HEBR - ākal=ARAB - akala
"to eat"
GREEK - akolos "bit"
IE. * ak - LB. 139

111. MAO - nekuneku "to decline(sun)" ENGL - night=NHG-Nacht
LAT - nox=GREEK - nyx=night
HEBR - nahat "rest, repose"
IE. * neq^w- LB. 925

112. JAV - rāgke "bound, joined"
MAO - ruruku "bind together, lash"
HAW - lu'u "to bind together" HEBR - rākas "to fasten, tie"
OI - raśanā "cord, rope"
IE. * rek - LB. 140

13.	MAO - whaka-ruke "to strike" MAL - legap "knocking"	NHG - schlagen "to strike" ARAB - lakama "to strike with fist" IE. * slak - LB. 152
14.	MAO - kama "eager" komaingo "to yearn" TAG - kamkam "to appropriate"	OI - kamana "eager, desirous" LIT - kamaros "wantoness" IE. * qa-m- LB. 542
15.	MAO - koropū "storehouse" MAL - JAV - kelambu "curtain"	ACCAD - halāpu "to hide, dress" LIT - slepiū "I hide" IE. * klep LB.285
16.	JAV - pe-lengkung "a bow, half circle" MAL - lengkung "a bow, vault" lengkong "a bay" MA - roko "to bend, wane, decline" SAM - lolo'u "to bend(down)"	LIT - leñkti "to bow, bend" OLD SLAV - lgka "a bay " IE. * leng - LB. 270
17.	MAL - rākai,rākei "to adorn, bedeck"	LIT - lasains "speckled, spotted" ARAB - arqat "dotted" IE. * lak
18.	MAO - kurekure "species of earth-worm" MAL - kuman (*kurman) "maggot"	OI - kr̄mi "worm, maggot" ARAB - haratīn "earthworm" IE. * q̄r-mi- LB.247
19.	MAO - korare "greens" kōriri "immature fruit" korau "god of edible ferns" kōriro "sprout"	LAT - crescere "to grow" ARAM - kar "pasture" HEBR - kerem "vineyard" IE. * ker - LB.144
20.	MAO - korokoro "the throat" Makassar - karro "the throat"	LAT - collum=NHG - Hals "throat" IE. * qwol-so- LB.951
21.	MAO - kane "to choke"	ENGL - to hang ACCAD - hanāqu "to throttle" ARAB - hanaqa "to throttle, choke" IE. * keneq - LB.279
22.	MAO - korā "yonder, that place, at a distance"	GREEK - tēle, BRET - pele "far away" ARAB - halā'a "to remove, take off" IE. * q̄el - LB. 245

123. NGD - karas "hard"
JAV, MAL - keras "hard"
TB - horas "hard" ENGL - hard=NHG - hart
OI - karkara "hard, rough"
IE. * qar

124. TB - NGD - tarik "to pull, draw"
JAV, MAL - tari "to pull, draw" LAT - trahere "to draw"
OI - dhraj "draught"
IE. * tragh/dhreg - LB.671

125. MAL - kerut "wrinkle, fold"
MAO - kōruru "wrinkled"=koruhe
kōrukoru "wrinkle"
kōriorio "wrinkled, shrunk" ARAB - qarasa "to shrink"
CI - scrydda "shrunken skin"
RUSS - skorá "skin"
IE. * (s)qer - LB.851

126. MAO - reka "sweet, palatable"
HAW - le'a "joy, pleasure" NHG - lecker "delicious"
HEBR - laqāq "to lick"
IE. * laq and leigh-LB.165

127. MAO - pāpaku "poor, barren"
pakaroa "scarce, famished" ARAB - faqir "poor"

128. MAL - lekas "to be quick"
MAO - raka "agile, adept" ARAB - laqina "to understand"

129. MAL - kulak-kulak "knuckle, ankle" LAT - calx, calcis "heel"
LIT - kulnis "heel"
ACCAD - kursinnu "knuckle"

130. MAL - angkat "elevated"
MAO - ike "high"
oka "to prick, stab, knife" GREEK - akra "top of a mount"
LAT - acer "sharp, pointed"
aculeus "stab"
REBR - ma-akelet "knife"
IE. * ak - LB.972

131. PMP - kua (Dempwolff) "how"
HOVA - ahuana "how" LAT - quā=Avest - kā "how"
GREEK - pōs "how"
IE. * q'a

132. MAO - ruke "to throw, cast away"
ARAB - laqa'a "to throw away"

133. MAO - kara, karaua, koro "old man"
koroheke "old man" GREEK - gerōn "old man"
OI - jarant "old man"
IE. * ger - LB.122

34. MAL - gerung "a cry" HEBR - *gārōn* "voice, throat"
 MAO - *karerā* "to cry" *gārāh* (hitp.) "to
 kākari "to wrestle, quarrel" LIT - *gūrti* "to shrill"
 karanga "to call, shout" IE. * *ger* or *gar* - LB.123,
 120

35. JAV, MAL - *geli* "laughter" GREEK - *gelō* "I laugh"
 TAG - *galak* "to be joyous" HEBR - *gīl* "to be glad"
 MAO - *kārikarika* "to jest" IE. * *gel* - LB. 125

36. MAL - *golék* "to roll" OI - *gula* "ball"
 MAO - *karapoi* "round"? ACCAD - *galālu* "to roll"
 HEBR - *gilgāl* "wheel"
 IE. * *gel* - LB.118

37. MAL - *katai* "dwarf" HEBR - *qātān* "small"
 katik, *kétek* "small" LAT - *catulus* "young of animal"
 IE. * *qat* - LB. 440

38. MAO - *reka* "sound, healed" OHG - *lāchin* "cure, healing"
 GOTH - *lēkeis* "physician"
 IE. * *leg*

39. MAO - *rika* "to toss one-self about"
 "to writhe" ARAB - *raggā* "to toss, shake"
 HEBR - *rāgaz* "to tremble"
 IE. * *ergh* - LB. 234

40. MAO - *kiore* "rat, mouse" OI - *giri* "mouse"
 LAT - *glis*, *gliris* "doormouse"

41. MAL - *kapar* "drift-wood" OI - *sāpa* "floated, rafted object"
 LIT - *sāpai* "remnants of inundation"
 IE. * *kapo*

42. MAO - *akeake* "poor land"
taekai "exhausted soil" LAT - *egēre* "to be in want, need"
 OLD NORTH - *ekla* "need, want"
 IE. * *eg*

43. MAL - *kapal* "ship, boat" GREEK - *skafos* "ship"
 OLD SAK - *skap* "ship"
 IE. * *skab(h)* - /skep

44. MAO - *korohiko* "start, awake"
 (hiko "to move" OI - *jaratē* "he awakes"
 GREEK - *egeiro* "I wake"
 IE. * *ger*

45. MAO - *okioki* "to rest, pause"
aku "to delay", *akuto* "late"
ākuara "a little while"
akitō "to be slow, trail" ARAB - *agal* "delay"
āgilā "to linger, hesitate"

146. MAO - *ākikō* "at a distance from home"
GREEK - *ektos* "outdoors"
LAT - *extra* "outside"
OIR - *echtar* "outside"

147. TOM - *laka* "step, to step"
MAO - *raka* "go, spread abroad"
JAV, MAL - *langkah* "step, to step"
SAM - *la'a* "to step"
ARAB - *rakla* "a kick"
ARAB - *rigl*, HEBR - *regel* "leg"
BERB - *elāg* "leg"
ENGL - leg
IE. * *leq* - LB. 834

148. MAO - *riko* "dirt, foulness"
roke "excrement"
HOVA - *roka* "manure"
ARAB - *rīgs*, *rugz* "dirt"
ragi "mud, mire"
(g for k)

149. MAL - *kapak* "axe, hatchet"
GREEK - *skeparnos*, *kopanon*,
"hatchet"
LIT - *skaplis* "axe"
IE. * (s)qep/(s)qap LB.174

150. MAO - *rokci* "husband"
ARAB - *ragul* "man"

151. MAL - *gedang*, *gedé* "big"
HEBR - *gādōl* "big" = UG - *gdl*

152. MAO - *kāmura*, *kōmura* "burn dry leaves"
kamuri "cooking shed"
ARAB - *gāmr* II "to roast"

153. NGD - *gana* "vital power"
MAO - *kano* "seed, stock, descent"
konaki "to spring up, grow"
kukune "be pregnant"
LAT - *gignere* "to engender,
produce"
GREEK - *gignomai* "I am born,
arise"
ACCAD - *gimū* = NHG - *kind* "child"
IE. * *gen*

154. MAO - *keno(kengo)* "night, underworld"
keneuri "intensely dark"
kōnakonako "dimness of sight"
ARAB - *gānna* "to cover, be dark"
gūnh "dark night"
GREEK - *gnōfos* "darkness"

155. MAO - *konana* "slanting"
ARAB - *gānahā* "to be slanting"

156. MAO - *kona* "corner, nook, interior,
angle" = *konaki*
GREEK - *gonia* "angle" (FELL)
ARAB - *gānan* "interior"

157. JAV - *leket* "to stick, glue on"
MAL - *kekak* "to stick"
ARAB - *lagina* "to stick, adhere"
LB. 896

158. MAO - *kerotū* "skull"
ENGL - skull, ACCAD - *gulgullu*

159. MAO - kurakura "excrement"
ARMEN - kork "dirt, mud"
ARAB - garin "mud, mire"
IE. *gʷor* - LB. 294

160. MAO - kura "red, glowing"
HAW - 'ula "red, purple"
LET - zvēruot "to glow, gleam"
OI - jvala "light, flame"
IE. * *gʷer* - LB. 296

161. MAO - kui "woman"
MANGAR - kui "mother"
GREEK - gynē "woman"
ENGL - queen (wife of king)
IE. * *gʷenā* LB. 292

162. MAO - kūrakuraku "annoyance"
NHG - qualen "bother, torment"
OLD SLAV - želja "grief, sorrow"
IE. * *gwel* - LB. 304

163. MAO - kuru "to throw, pelt"
MANGAR - kuru "to bruise in striking"
LAT - verū "spear, pike, spit"
OIR - biur "spear, spit"
IE. * *gʷeru*

164. MAL - garis, guris, gores, garuk
"to scratch"
MAO - kari, keri "to dig up, scratch
out"
(EG - karas "to dig")
ARAB - harašā "to scratch"
LIT - žerti "to scratch, scrape"
IE. * *gʰer* - LB. 205

165. MAL - gemuk "fat"
gemal "a handfull"
MAO - kamunga "a handful"
GREEK - gemō "I am full"
RUSS - žměna "a handfull"
ACCAD - gemru "full"
IE. * *gem*

166. TAG - kalot "denuded, uncovered"
LAT - calvus "bald, bare"
PERS - kal "bald"
IE. * *qalewo*

167. MAO - kūwao "wild"
ARAB - hūsi "wild"
IE. * *ghwer* - "wild animal"

168. MAO - kara "scent, smell, flavor"
kurikuri "fusty, ill smelling"
MAL - garagara "sensation"
OI - ghrāti "he smells"
ARAB - harwa "bad smell"
IE. * *ghrē* - LB. 237

169. MAO - kunāwhea "to gnaw"
whaka-kunāwheke "to nag, fret,
gnaw"
GREEK - khnauō "I scrape"
ENGL - knew
IE. * *ghen* LB. 210

170. MAO - kore "want, absence, no, not"
korakora "anything small"
MAL - gering "ill, sick"
GREEK - khre "it lacks"
IR - gerr "small"

171. MAL - kenal "to know"
(IE. G before N instead of K)
NHG - kennen "to know"
TOKH - knā "to know"
IE. * ^gher

172. MAL - ganas "cruel, wild"
MAO - kana "stare wildly"
ARAB - haniq "enraged, enfur-
iated"

173. MAO - kanekane "nose"
ARAB - hanna "to snuffle"

174. MAL - kelar "a notch, incision"
LIT - skélti "to split, cleave"
LAT - cūter "knife"
HEBR - qāla^c "to chip"
IE. (s)qel - LB. 173,506

175. MAO - kamo "eyelash, eyelid"
ARAB - hamā i "to protect,
shelter"

176. MAO - rika "to cower, crouch"
TON - lilika "afraid, terrified"
ENGL - low, OISL - lägr "low"
OLD PRUSS - lise "it creeps"
IE. lēgh

177. MARQ - naku "to pinch with the nails"
MAO - naku "to scratch, dig"
ARAB - nahata "to scratch, plane"
NHG - Nagel "nail"
IE. * onogh - "nail, toe, claw"

178. MANG - rokoia "overtaken"
MAO - roko "be reached, overtaken"
ARAB - lahiqa "to reach, overtake"

179. MAO - kono "to bend, curve"
HEBR, ARAB - hanā u "to bend"
hanw "bending"

180. MAO - kanehe "desire, affection"
MAL - kenang "desire"
ARAB - hanna "to desire"

181. MAO - kura "darling, treasure"
HEBR - hānān "to pity"

182. MAO - kuru "weary"
kurutai "weakness"
ARAB - hill, halit "friend"

183. MAO - kapu "sole of the foot"
NHG - Huf = ENGL - hoof
IE. * kapho

184. MAO - kūpapa "remain silent"
ARAB - hafata "grow silent"

185. POLYNES - ika "fish"
MAL - ikan "fish" = EG (FELL)
GREEK - ikhthys "fish"

186. MAL - kemih "urine"
NHG - Harn "urine"
HIT - kamars "to urinate"
IE. * kormno

187. MAO - karu "to look at, eye"
ATIU - karo "to look at"
TCHECK - zřiti "to see"
IE. * ġher

188. MAL - kerinan "to oversleep"
MAO - kai-karu "to sleep"
GREEK - karos "deep sleep"
ARAB - kariya "to sleep"
IE. * qer-m LB.265

189. MAO - karera "light green"
kākāriki "green"
OI - harita "yellow, green"
GREEK - kholos "bile"
LAT - holus "greens, vegetable"
IE. * ġhel

190. MAO - karukaru "blood, clot"
LAT - crux "thick blood"
OI - kravyam "blood"
IE. * qreu

191. MAO - korū, kōrūrū "to shake"
kōrōri "to stir round"
kōrurerure "to shake, stir round"
kakare "agitated, stirred"
kora "cooked green"
GREEK - kerannymi "I stir up, mix"
OI - śrāyati "he cooks"
ENGL - rear
IE. * kera

192. MAL - gerombol "to crowd together"
MAO - karawhiu "to assemble, levy an army"
karawhiti "to assemble"
HEBR - āgar "to assemble"
GREEK - ageiro "I assemble"
IE. * ger LB.121

193. MANGAR - karu "dirt, mud"
MAO - kirikiriā "soiled"
PERS - kari "dirt"
OHG - horo "dirt"
IE. * qer

194. MANGAR - kopi "to shut tight"
MAO - kopi, kopiti "shut, closed"
kopani "shut up, close up"
ARAB - qafala "to shut, bolt, bar"
HEBR - qāfas "to shut, stop"

195. MAL - raga "basket"
me-raga "twisted"
ARAB - ma-rğūna "basket"
HEBR - ārag "to twist, weave"

196. MAL - me-ragam "to color"
me-ragi "to color stuff"
OI - rāga "coloring"
GREEK - regma "colored stuff"
IE. * reg

197. MAO - ariki, HAW - ali'i "leader, chief" GREEK - *arkhō* "I rule"
MAO - oroko "for the first time" *arkhomai* "I begin"

198. MAO - rākau "a tree, stick, spar, mast" NHG - *Rahe* "yard"
TON - akau "a tree, plant" LIT - *rékles* "poles, scaffold"
IE. * *req*

199. MAO - kōrino "twist, hank, curl" LAT - *crīnēs* "hair, tress"

200. MAO - kumikumi "beard" GREEK - *komē* "hair, mane"
TON - kumikumi "beard" LAT - *comae* "hair"
JAV, MAL - kumis "beard"
TAG - gumi "beard"

201. MAO - paki "clothing, kilt, apron" GREEK - *pekos* "fleece, wool"
MAL - pakaiān "clothing" ANGLO SAX - *feht* "fleece"
MACASS - pake "to dress" IE. * *pek* - LB. 113

202. MAO - pākau "wing"
(MAL - paksi "bird from OI") OI - *pakṣa* "wing"
MAO - peke "upper part of arm" SWISS GERMAN - *fecke* "wing"
IE. * *pog/poks*

203. MAO - pakaka "whale, seal" GREEK - *fōkē* "seal"
ARAB - *fuqam* "seal"

204. MAO - kāpia "kauri gum, resin" HEBR - *kofer* "resin, pitch"

205. MAO - ika "victim" HIT - *ek* "to die, be killed"

206. MAO - kōrea "(index) finger"
koroiti "little finger (or toe)" OI - *khura* "hoof, toe"
kōmui (*kor+nui) thumb, great toe" (in different languages
finger and toe have the same denomination)

207. MAL - kapak "wing" ARAB - *hafaqa* "to flutter,
palpitate"
(ACCAD - *kappu* "wing" from
**kanpu*)

MAO - kapakapa "wing"
kopa "to fly", kupa "to soar"
kapapa "to flutter, palpitate"
MANG - kapakapa "to flutter"

208. MAL - guri, TB - guriguri "pot of clay" ARAB - *garra* "pot of clay"
TAG - galong "jug" *garrār* "potter"

209. MAO - kārahe "calabash"
HEBR - qallahat "vessel"
GREEK - kylix "cup, calyx"
IE. * qel/qol - LB.163

210. MAL - logam "metal" (*ghlegh)
GREEK - khalkos "copper, bronze"
RUSS - zelēzo "iron"
IE. * ghel (e) ^gh

211. MAL - kebun "garden"
(B for P)
GREEK - kēpos, kápos "garden"
LAT - campus "field", NHG - Huſe
IE. * kāp/kap

212. NGD - kali "pit"
JAV - kali "river-bed"
TON - keli "pit"
GREEK - skallō "I dig, scrape"
IE. * (S)qel
(See No. 164, too)

213. MAL - gawal "to fail, impropriety"
ARAB - ḡawāya "error, sin"
Semitic sometimes has an interchange of k and ^g , thus also:
214. MAL - ke-bakaran "fire"
HEBR - bā'ar "to burn"
215. MAL - lekum "throat"
HEBR - loa^g "throat" LB.356
216. MAO - raki "green leaves"
HEBR - ra'ānān "fresh, growing green"
As Semitic ^gs stands for IE. sq, sk, we may compare:
217. MAO - kono, kōnae "small basket"
ARAB - ṣanna "basket"
218. MAO - konakona "to smell, savour"
ARAB - ṣinna "odor of armpit"
219. MAO - kōnaenae "crooked"
ARAB - ṣinnāra "hook"
220. MAO - kapa "rank, row"
ARAB - ṣaf "rank, row, class"
221. MAO - kena "a dried kahika tree"
ARAB - ṣāmūn "dried, arid"
MAL - kelom "a shoe"
ARAB - ṣarma "a shoe"

Malayo-Polynesian NG = Semitic \leftarrow

This sound vanished in Accadic and in Indo-European, except in Hittite, where it is represented by *H*. In Hawaiian it is written *N*, in Samoan, Tongan, Mangarevan and Paumotan *G*, in Tahitian it is wanting.

222.	MAO - ngaruru "dense brushwood" ngarehe "forest"	HIT - ^u ^u "bush, underwood"
223.	MAO - ngāruru "surfeited" HAW - nelu "fat, full" nolo "filled, full, crowded" nali "to gnaw, nibble"	LAT - alere "to nourish" ARAB - ^u alūfa "fattened" ^u alafa i "to nourish" IE. * ^u al - LB.315
224.	MAO - ngotungotu "firebrand"	HEBR - ^u ātam hi "he burnt" HIT - bandāiš "heat" AVEST - ^u ātarš "fire" IE. * ^u at - LB.319
225.	MAL - ngelu "headache" HAW - mole "sickly" nalulu "have the headache" MAO - ngaruru "affected with headache" ngori "weak"	ARAB - ^u alla "to be ill"
226.	MAO - ngana "be eagerly intent" HAW - nana "to view intently, examine carefully"	ARAB - ^u anā "be eagerly intent, exert o.s." HIT - ^u hanhaniyāi- "to observe" LB.329
227.	MAO - ngata "dry"	HIT - ^u bat- "to dry up"
228.	MAL - ngek, ngikngik "sickly" MAO - ngongo "sick person, invalid" kongenge "sick, exhausted" ngenge "weary, tired"	HIT - ^u henkan "epidemic, death" (also ^u hinkan)
229.	MAO - ngaringariā "shame, annoying"	ARAB - ^u arra "be a shame, bring shame"
230.	MAO - ngoto "head, brains" MARQ - muta "the head"	HIT - ^u hanti = LAT - ante "ahead" HEBR - ^u atid "the future"
231.	MAO - ngana "obstinate, persistent"	ARAB - ^u anada "to be obstinate"

232. MAO - ngaro "hidden"
HAW - naol "concealed, lost, vanished"
HIT - *harwasi* "secret"

233. MAO - ngaro "be certain"
ARAB - *salana* "be known, obvious"

234. MAO - ngaki "to hurry unnecessarily"
ARAB - *agila* "to hurry"

235. HAW - nalo "a stinging fly"
HIT - *halliya* "vermin"

MAO - ngaro "fly"
ngārara "insect"

236. MAO - ngāruru "dislike, refuse"
HIT - *haratar* "scandal, offense"

237. MAO - whaka-ngari "tease, annoy"
HIT - *hahhariya* "mock, deride"

238. MAO - ngawaki "bend the knees"
ARAB - *cawiga* "bend, crook"
LET - *vikt* "bend"
LB. 760

239. MAO - rāngai "flock, herd, company"
ARAB - *rācīya* "herd"
HEBR - *ro'eh* "shepherd"

240. MAL - langu "singed, scorched"
MAO - rangi "scorch, roast, dry, vex"
ARAB - *la'la'a II* "shine, beam,
languish by thirst"

241. MAO - ngatu "crushed, mashed"
ngota "fragment, particle"
ARAB - *cātiba* "perish, II crush"

242. MAO - whaka-ngungu "fend, defend"
ARAB - *cāqa u* "fend, hinder"

243. MAO - ngata, tangata "man"
HEBR - *cātūd* "buck"

244. MAO - ngeti "sand-louse"
ngutara "grub"
MAL - ngengat "moth"
ARAB - *cātt* "moth"
HEBR - *cās* "moth"

245. MAO - ngutungutuahi "delirium"
ARAB - *cātth* "idiocy"

246. MAO - whaka-ngutungutu "to scold"
HAW - nuku "scolding, raving"
ARAB - *cātaba* "to scold"

247. MAO - ngākau "vitals, viscera, heart"
TON - gakau, HAW - na au "intestines"
ARAB - *cāqr* "middle, main part"

248. MAO - ngārahu "take counsel, deliberate"
ARAB - *cāla u II* "to decide"

249. MAO - ngawi "to go"
ngawari "quick"
HIT - huya "to hurry"

Polynesian NG also corresponds to IE. NG:

250. MAO - ngāahu "coal, charcoal, ashes"
pungarehu "ashes"
OI - angāra "coal"
OLD PRUSS - anglis "coal"

251. MAO - āngi "fragrant smell"
MAL - angit "smelling of burning"
OLD NORTH - angi "smell, odor"
IE. * anghen

252. MAO - āngi "to approach stealthily,
stalk"
GREEK - ankhi "near"
NHG - eng "narrow"
IE. * angh

253. MAO - angamate "back, reverse side"
GREEK - amfēn "neck"
GOTH - hals-agga "neck"
IE. * anghn

254. MAO - ngeangea "kind of eel"
ngumu "worm"
ngoi, ngoki, ngaweki "to creep"
LAT - anguilla "eel"
LAT - anguis "snake"

Chapter V

Polynesian T (Hawaiian K) = Any Indo-European and Semitic dental. IE. D or DH = Malayan D, sometimes T by assimilation.

255. SAM - taki "to lead" GREEK - *tāgos* "leader"
MAO - whaka-taka "director, chief"
tākupu "chief"
takitū "formation for attack"
ACCAD - *taqānu* "to arrange"
IE. * tag - LB.185

256. MAO - taru "herbage, grass"
toroihi "sprout, bud"
toroikiki "sprout"
torouka "green"
ARAB - *tarra* "to grow, sprout"
tari "fresh, new, soft"
GREEK - *terēn* "soft, tender"
IE. * ter - LB. 443

MAL - taru "shoot", TAG - talok "shoot"

257. MAO - tari "to carry, to bring"
tora = SAM - tola "erection of
the penis" GREEK - *tlēnai* "to carry"
LAT - *tollere* "to raise up"
HEBR - *nā-tal* "to raise up"
IE. * tel - LB. 445

258. MAL - domas "servant" GREEK - *dmōs* "servant"
MAO - *tāmi* "to press down, suppress"
tāmoe "to overpower, repress"
tūmau "servant, slave, cook" LAT - *domāre* "to tame"
PERS - *dām* "tame"
IE. * doma

259. MAO - tukituki "to demolish, knock to
pieces"
tuaki "to beat, throb"
TB - tuktuk "to knock" MIR - *tūag* "adze"
LET - *tukstēt* "to knock"
NHG - Stock "stick, stock"
IE. * (s)teug/q-LB.447

260. JAV - telu, TB - tolu "three"
SAM - tolu = MAO - toru "three" SEMITIC - *tālit* "three"
IE * trei = ENGL "three"
(IE never has *tl, but tr)

261. MAL - kotak "room, cellar"
(DRAWID - kuti "hut")
(FINN - kota "house") AVEST - *kata* "room, cellar"
ARAB - *qatana* "to dwell"
IE. * qet/qot-LB.441

262. JAV - turu "to sleep"
TG - tulog "to sleep"
NGD - tiro "to sleep"
MAO - turamoe "be sleepy" LAT - *dormire* "to sleep"
OI - *drāti* "he sleeps"
IE. * drē
(Not T, but D by assimilation)

263. MAO - take "root, stump, post" NORWEG - stagle "stake, pale"
takitaki "a fence" ARAM - tqn "to stand upright"
takotako "upright" IE * staq - LB.456

264. MAO - toka "to overflow" LAT - stagnum "pool, over-
takawai "humid, moist" flowing water"
ARAB - tagga "to flow abun-
dantly" IE * stag - LB.493

265. MAO - taratara "to scatter about" LAT - sternere "to strew"
tere "be spread about" OI - starati "he scatters"
tiri "to scatter" ARAB - na-tara "to scatter"
tūrara "to spread out" IE * ster - LB.489

266. MAO - tare "to hang" ON - tolla "be hanging loose"
tārawa "hanging upon a line" ARAB - dalā II "to hang"
tarewa "hanging" IE * del - LB.383

267 MAO - taruna "to delay, linger" LIT - dežsti "to delay,
hesitate"
tārewa "drooping, trailing" ARAB - dalafa "to proceed
slowly"
TON - tatari "to wait, delay"
SAM - tali "to wait for" IE * del - LB.383
HAW - kali "to stay, tarry"

268. MAL - tapa "flat of the hand" IE * tempos "span"
JAV - tepa "flat of the hand" HEBR - tofah, tefah "span
of the hand"
TB - topap "hands breath"
MAL - tempap "hands breath" LB. 446

269. MAO - tara "quick, active" OI - drāti "he hurries"
tarawhai "to hasten" GREEK - apo-didraskō "I run
tere "to move quickly" away"
tarapeke "to spring, jump HEBR - derek "way, street"
leap" IE * der - LB.384

270. MAO - torotika "stiff, straight" GREEK - stereos "stiff, rigid"
torokaka "stiff and NHG - starr "rigid, stiff"
straight" ARAB - talaga "to stiffen"
IE * ster - LB.494

271. MAO - tara "courageous" ENGL - to dare
tarakaka "fierce" HIT - tarh "be mighty"
tāreka "eager, vigorous" ARAB - darē "power"
torokaha "strong" IE * dhereē -s- LB.1012

72. SAM - tala "a thorn"	OIR - delg "needle, thorn"
MAO - tara "point, spike, peak" tarakina "bristle, spine" taramutu "spine" tāreke "small edge tool" tārerarera "dart, short spear"	NHG - Dolch "daggar" ARAB - <u>dalq</u> "peak, point" OI - dhārā "edge, blade" OHG - tart "a spit" IE.dher/dhelg - LB. 479
73. MAO - taraiho "heart of a tree" tarauho "heart of a tree" (uho heart of a tree)	GREEK - dory "tree, wood" ENGL - tree ARAM - ederā ^c "tree" IE * deru - LB. 484
74. MAO - katea "scattered, separated" MAL - kedang "stretched out"	ENGL - shatter, scatter LAT - scindere "to split" ARAB - sada ^c a "to split, divide" IE * (s)qed - LB. 512
75. MAO - kati "to bite" kakati "to bite, eat, gnaw" katamui "to eat" HAW - 'aki "to bite"	OI - khadati "he bites, chews" ARAB - kadama "to bite" IE * q(h)ad - LB. 156
76. MAO - ota "to eat raw" "unripe, uncooked"	LAT - edere = ENGL - eat = NHG - essen
SAM - ota "uncooked, raw"	ANGLO SAX - attan "make graze" IE * ed-
77. MAO - pata "to fall, drip" RAROTONG - topata "to fall as rain or dew" FORMOSA - pattapa "to fall"	ARAB - idām "vegetables" GREEK - pi-ptō "I fall" OI - patati "he falls, flies" ARAB - ha-fata "to collapse" IE * pet - LB. 731
78. MAL - tempat "spot"	GREEK - topos "spot"
79. MAL - katang "basket"	ACCAD - kitū/qitū "flax, linen" (SUM)
TON - kato "basket, sack"	RUSS - kotý "fish-fence" IE * qat - "to twist" LB. 442
MAO - kete "basket, made of strips of flax"	ARAB - atā i "come, go" HEER - ātāh "to come" OI - atiti "he goes, wanders"
80. MAO - atiti "to turn aside, wander" ko-titi "to move aside" titi "to go astray" ātiu "to wander, soar"	

281. MAL - pintu, TAG - pinto "door" HEBR - pot "door"
MAO - puta "opening, hole" pātah "to open"
āputa "open space, gap, interval" LAT - patērē "to be open"
TAH - puta "aperture, hole" IE * pet - LB.458, 417

282. MAO - pātū "a screen, wall" ACCAD - patānu "to reinforce"
pātūtū "shelter" LAT - pater = father

TAH - patu "stone wall"

283. MAO - ngatoro "feeling weak and ill" HEBR - *ātaf "become weak,
(from an older, shorter root) fainting"

284. MAO - tōkai "to copulate" OI - tākam "descendants"
MAL - tukang "man" IE * teuq- "beside"
teq- "to beget"

285. MAO - uta "land" HIT - utne "land"
otiki "mainland"

MAL - utan "forest"

286. MAL - enti "to cease" ENGL - end = NHG - Ende
MAO - oti "finished" OI - anta "end"
whakaoīkī "to finish"

287. MAO - kōtore "lower end" HIT - kattara "lower"
katan "under"
GREEK - káta "down"

288. MAO - kōtore "younger brother" HEBR - qāton "small"
MAL - katik "small, dwarf"
katai "very small" ARAB - qatquta "young girl"
LAT - catulus "young animal"
LB.440

289. MAO - rite "custom, habit, practice" LAT - rītus "custom, habit"
TB - retta "in order" OI - rītam "religious custom,
divine law"

290. MAO - reti "canoe" LAT - ratis = "raft, ship"

291. MAO - toro "forage" HEBR - tēref "food, meal"
SAM - tari "to take food, eat" GREEK - terpomai "I eat, enjoy
myself"
IE * terp - LB.451

92. MAO - tari "to urge, incite, stir up"
tiritiri "disturb, toss about"

ENGL - stir = NHG - stören
LAT - turbāre "to stir"
ARAB - tāra u "to whirl"
IE * stur, twer, tur - LB.492

93. MAO - tero, tore "anus"
kōtore "anus, buttocks"

LAT - forīre "to shit"
ARAB - darq "dung"
IE * dher - LB. 473

94. TAG - tikan "a stick"
MAL - tekan "stick, support"
togkat "a walking stick"

MAO - toko "pole, rod, stilt"
tokotoko "a staff, stick"

ENGL - stick, NHG - Stock,
Stecken
LET - stēga "long pole"
IE * (s)teg-

95. MAO - tokommi "thumb, great toe"
tokoroa "forefinger"
tekau "20" (fingers + toes)

GREEK - daktylos "finger, toe"
IE * dekm "10" (the fingers)
(ENGL - toe from IE * deik-)

96. MAO - kurutete "stunted"
kurutote "stunted"
kurutoitoi "stunted"
(Shorter root: MAL, JAV - kurang "want, lack")

LIT - skurdaū "I become stunted"
OI - krdhū "stunted"
IE * sqedh-

97. MAO - tongi "to peck, nibble"
MANGAR - togi "to taste"

HEBR - tācam "to taste, feel"
ARAB - taçama "to taste, eat"
IE * tong- LB.369

98. TB - tobu, JAV - tebu "sugar-cane"

ARAB - tibn, HEBR - teben,
ACCAD - tibnu "straw"
LET - stuobrs "straw, stalk"
IE * steb- LB. 423

99. MAO - kota "open, crack, gape"
kotaratara "pudenda miliebria"

MAL - kedah "gaped" (K for G)

ENGL - gate
ARAB - hadata IV "cacāre"
IE * ghed-

100. MAO - tā "to lay, allay"
tāeki "to lie"
tete "to stand fixed in the
ground"

OI - dadhāmi "I set, put"
GREEK - tithēmi "I lay, put"
HIT - dakkeszi "he puts, makes"
ENGL - do = NHG - tun
IE * dhē- "to lay, set, put, do"

101. MAL - getah "gum"

OI - jatu "gum, lack"
OLD DAN - kvade "sap of birch"
LAT - bitūmen "earth-pitch,
earth-resin"
IE * gʷet- LB. 300

302. MAO - mate "dead"
JAV - mati, TB - mate "dead"
MAL - mati "to die"

303. MAO - taki "to go to meet"
tuku "to receive, entertain"

304. MAO - matire "rod, wand"
matira "fishing rod"

305. MAO - mātika "to carry on a litter"

306. MAO - mātua "first, important"
mātārae "important person"
mataho "outstanding, prominent"
FORMOSA - matas "to do first"

307. MAO - meto "putrid"

308. MAO - mātia "to rest, cease"
whaka-mātua "to rest, pause"
moteko "sitting idly"

309. MAO - māturu "to trickle in drops"
HAW - makulu "to drop, as water"
MAO - matamata "a source"

310. MAO - matatoua "moistened"
matawaia "filled with tears"

311. MAO - matu "fat"
matukupenga "fat of intestines"
SAM - matoutou "thick"

312. MAO - matawhaia "to strike or meet
by chance"

313. TAG, TB - tulak "to push away"
TON - tulaki "to push"

314. MAO - matawaka "tribe, clan, race"
matamatahuāngā "distant relative"

HEBR - mat "dead"
ARAB - māut "death"
ACCAD - mātu "to die"

GREEK - dekomai "I receive"
ARAB - da^qā "to invite"
IE * dek- LB.364

HEBR - matteh "stick, staff"
CELTIC - matara "lance, spear"

ARAB - mata^qa "to carry away"

ARAB - matn "main point, essential"
LAT - mātūrus "timely"

ARAB - madir "putrid, rotten"

ARAB - matala III "to linger, delay"

HEBR - mātar = ARAB - matara "to rain"

LAT - madēre "be wet, to drip"

OI - mēdyā "fat"
NHG - māsten "to fatten"
IE * mad-

ENGL - meet
OIS^q mōt "meeting"
ARMEN - matčim "I approach"

SLAV - *telkti "to beat"

ARAB - talaq "divorce"
IE * teleq LB.449

ARAB - mātta "connection by
relationship"
HEBR - moda^q "relative"

315. TAG - katok "to knock"
JAV - ketog "to beat out"
TAG - kitig "pulsation"

GALL - catu "battle"
ARAB - qatala "to kill"
ACCAD - qātū "wood-cutter"
IE * qat- LB.419

316. TAG - takob "lid"
MAO - teki "outer fence"
takitaki "screen"

LAT - tegere = NHG - decken "to cover, protect"
HIT - taggaliyant "fenced"
IE * (s)teg-

317. MAO - tumahu "healed, convalescent"

ARAB - damila "to heal, scar"

318. MAO - timore "bare, clipped, shorn"
(not from more "bare")

GREEK - temnō "I cut"
LAT - tondēre "to shear"
UG - utm "pieces"
IE * tem-

319. MAO - takā "thread, cord"
takeke "net"
takapau "floor mat"
takiaho "cord"

MAL - tikar "mat"

LAT - taxere "to twist, weave"
ARAB - tikka "band, cord"
IE * tek-

320. MAO - tāmi "completed"
tomo "be filled"
HAW - kokomo "to fill full"

HEBR - tām = ARAB - tāmm "whole, complete"

321. MAO - tameme "to desire"
tāmau "to love"
MAL - tamak "covetous"

ARAB - tāmīhā "to desire, wish"
tāmīcā "to desire, long for"
ma-tma^c "hope"

322. MAO - tuke "elbow, angle, bend"
MANGAR - tuke "elbow, heel"
MAO - kōtuke "bent"

RUSS - duga = SERB - dūga "bow"

323. MAO - takoto "to lie down"
TAH - taoto "to lie down"

HEBR - tākāh pu "to lie down"

324. TB - tonun "to weave"
JAV, MAL - tenun "to weave"

OI - tantu "thread, snare"
tantra "part of loom"
IE * ten-

325. MAO - teka "false, lying"
whaka-teke "deal deceitfully" ARAB - dagala "to deceive"

326. MAO - takamiri "to keep near"
takahoa "companion, make friend"
takatāpui "intimate companion" ACCAD - ^{ta}hū "to approach"

327. MAO - takiwā "district, space"
(wā "space") ACCAD - tahūmu "district,
frontier"

328. MAO - tarawaha "opening, entrance"
(waha "mouth, entrance") ENGL - door = GREEK - thyrá,
OI - dvāra "door"
IE * dhwer-

329. MAO - taka "to roll, revolve"
po-taka "round" ARAB - dahraqā "to roll"
LB.408

MANGAR - takaiti "to roll, bound"

MAL - takal "a pulley" from GREEK trokhilia "pulley"

330. MAL - daki "to climb" ACCAD - ^{dak}ū, ^{de}kū "to raise, lift"

MAO - tike "high, lofty"
whaka-teki "to suspend"
takawē "hang suspended"
tokotū "mast, rise up"
tikoke "high up in heavens" ARAB - daqal "mast"

331. TAG - lantak "a whip" HEBR - lātās "to hammer"

MAL - lanta "to drive in" ARAB - latasa "to beat"

NGD - lantak "nailed" latama "to beat"

332. MAO - tāki, tātaki "to take"
tiki "to fetch" ENGL - take from IE * dēg-
or
MAL, NGD - tangkap "to seize" LAT - tangere "to touch"

MAO - takamori "to fondle, caress"
(mori "fondle, caress") GREEK - tetagōn "seizing"
IE * tag-

333. MAL - takut, TAG - takot "be anxious" ARAB - taqā i "to fear"

MAO - takuate "be anxious"
takawhita "anxious, eager"
tikumu "timid, hesitating"
tokopā "anxiety"

334. MAO - takaroro "to be heavy"
ARAB - taqula "to be heavy"
HEBR - šaqal "to weigh"
UG - tql (unity of weight)

335. MAO - takunui "wide"
takunui "large"
takiraha "wide, flat, extended,
open space"
ARAB - daqqa "to make flat, plain"
HIT - takšatniya "to make plain"

336. MAO - teko "isolated"
tako "lose"
tokorau "to separate, divorce"
takaonge "be in want"
takahore "widow(er), naked"
ARAB - takila "be bereft of a child"
HEBR - sakol "be bereft of a child"

337. TAG - ito, -HOVA - itu "this"
MAL - itu "that"
ENGL - it, LAT - id "that"(n)
OI - idam(n) "this"

338. MAO - takariri "indignant, angry"
SAM - ta^calili "resounding, sonorous"
ARAB - dahl "hatred, grudge"

339. MAO - takahi "trample, stamp, tread, sole"
ARAB - takka "trample"

340. MAO - taku "slow"
takaware "to delay, be slow"
whaka-takohe "delay, be slow"
ARAB - dagga "to go slowly"

341. MAO - takere "bottom, keel"
TON - takele "the keel of a canoe"
MARQ - take "bottom"
ARAB - tuhl "grounds, dregs"
HIT - tekan "earth"
dagan "to the bottom"

342. MAO - toma "burial place"
atamiro "mummy case"
ARAB - tamara "to bury, hide in
the ground"
ACCAD - temēru "hide in the ground"

343. POLYNES - ata "form, shape, shadow"
sembrance, TAH - "a cloud"
GREEK - atē "delusion, infatuation"

344. MAO - whaka-tene "to sing the
solo part"
TAG - tinig "a loud voice"
HOVA - teni "word, speech"
HEBR - tānāh "to sing, praise"

345. MAO - mātarere "forerunner,
harbringer"
(rere "to run")
ARAB - maṭā u "to hurry"
matīya "animal for
riding"

346. MAO - tipa, tupa "to escape"
ARAB - tafasa "to flee, escape"

347. MAO - tapanihi "to go on one side" ARAB - daffa "side"
HIT - dapuša "sideways"

348. MAO - tāpapa "to lie flat, stoop"
tapotu "to reach the bottom"
tapore "to bend, sag, be depressed"
MAL - tepas, TB - topas "plattgedrückter Bambu" GREEK - tapeinós "low, flat, mean"

349. MAO - tina "fixed, fast"
tonu "continually" ARAB - tāni "fix, resident"
LAT - tenēre "to hold fast"

350. MAO - ate "liver, heart"
TB - ate, TG - atai "liver" GREEK - ētor "heart, lungs"
IE * ēter- "viscera"

351. MAO - arotau "inclined towards, favorable" ARAB - latafa "to be kind, gracious"

352. MAO - arotahi "large stone axe" ARAB - latasa "to beat"
lataša "to beat"

353. POLYNES - ato "thatch, enclose in a fence"
TAG - atip, MAL - atap "roof" NHG - Etter "fence"
ANGLO SAX - eodor "fence, hedge"
IE * edh-

354. MAO - ngita "fast, firm, secure"
whaka-ngita "make fast" HEBR - ^{כָּ}ud "make fast"
he-^{כָּ}id "make fast"

355. MAO - tūpuhi "thin, lean"
tipiwai "lean" HIT - tepu "little, mean"
ARAB - tafih "mean, worthless"

356. MAO - teka "a dart"
PAUMOT - teka "an arrow"
TAH - tea "an arrow" GREEK - toxon "arrow, bow"

357. MAO - taka "heap, company, herd" ARAB - تَاقِم "row, number"

358. MAO - tānumi "to fold double"
(numi "bend, fold") ARAB - تَانِي "fold double"
HIT - dān "second"

359. MAO - tāraro "adorned, ornamental" ARAB - تَلَّا i "to paint, spread"

360. MAO - <u>tārāuma</u> "chest, thorax" (uma "chest, bosom")	ARAB - <u>tarība</u> "breast" GREEK - <u>sternon</u> "breast"
361. MAO - <u>tupu</u> "to grow, increase" <u>tapuhi</u> "to nurse"	HEBR - <u>taf</u> "small children" ARAB - <u>ṭifl</u> "baby"
362. JAV - <u>tapa</u> "footprints" MAO - <u>tapore</u> "footprints" <u>taputapu</u> "sole of the foot"	ENGL - to step = NHG - <u>stapfen</u> OS - <u>stopa</u> "footprints" IE * <u>steb</u> (h)/p-
363. MAO - <u>taparu</u> "to join, add" <u>tapiri</u> "to join, add, append" <u>tapi</u> "to repair, patch" <u>tapuni</u> "close up"	HEBR - <u>ṭafal</u> "to add, affix" <u>ṭāfar</u> "to sew to- gether" ACCAD - <u>tapalu</u> "a pair"
364. MAO - <u>tare</u> "to send"	GREEK - <u>stellein</u> "to send"
365. MAO - <u>tarawau</u> "to slander, gossip, scandal"	ARAB - <u>talaba</u> "to slander"
366. MAO - <u>tareka</u> "be attained, accomplished"	ARAB - <u>drk</u> IV "to reach, catch up with"
367. MAO - <u>turuki</u> "to follow" MAL - <u>menurut</u> "to follow"	ARAB - <u>talā</u> "to follow"
368. TAG - <u>tapa</u> "to smoke" MAO - <u>tapoa</u> "smother with smoke" MAL - <u>tapa</u> "dried fish"	ARAB - <u>ṭafī'a</u> "to choke, be extinguished"
369. MAL - <u>kadang-kedajan</u> "related"	GREEK - <u>kēdemōn</u> "related by blood" ACCAD - <u>hatanu</u> "related by marriage" IE * <u>kād-</u> LB.437
370. MAO - <u>tetere</u> "large, stout, swollen"	ARAB - <u>daran</u> "tumor, tuber"
371. MAO - <u>tārake</u> "bare, open country, isolated" taratahi "isolated, alone"	BULG - <u>sterica</u> "barren" LAT - <u>sterilis</u> "barren, sterile" IE * <u>ster-</u>
372. MAO - <u>taparu</u> "to eat voraciously"	TOKH - <u>tāp</u> "he ate" LAT - <u>dapēs</u> (pl.) "feast" GREEK - <u>dapsilēs</u> "opulent" IE * <u>dāp-</u>

373. MAO, HAW, etc. - tupu "spring, issue, begin, grow" ARAB - tafala "beginning" MAO - tapairu "first-born female" tafiqa "to begin" HIT - tapiššar "beginning"

374. MAO - tapiki "to lay hold of" HEBR - tāfas "to seize, lay hold of, catch" TAH - tapii "to cling over"

375. MAL - tilikan "view" ARAB - talla IV "to survey, look down upon" MAO - tiro, titiro "to look, survey, view" tari "to wait, expect" whaka-tare "to look intently" talaba "to look for" SAM - tilotilo "to peep, spy"

376. TAG - tala "star" ENGL - star = NHG-Stern MAO - tira "rays, beams" GREEK - astron "star" HAW - kikila "to shine, glare" NHG - Strahl "beam" MAO - atarau "moon(light)" IE * ster- TB - torang, NGD - tarang "get clear"

377. MAO, TAH - tiri "to throw" ARAB - taraha "to throw, fling"

378. MAO - mote "to suck" ALBAN - ment "I suckle" HAW - mokimoki "to suck" OHG - manzon "udder, teat" IE * mend-

379. MAO - manatu "sad, homesick, anxious" OI - manda "ill, weak, lazy"

380. MAO - tapi "earth oven, to cook" OI - tapati "it burns" topi "small earth oven" LAT - tepidus "warm" topa "to cook in an earth oven" RUSS - topitj "to heat" IE * tep-

381. MAO - toroi "hill" ARAB - tall = HEBR - tel "hill" tarawa "ridge" OI - sthala "elevation"

382. MAO - tārahu "native oven"
whaka-tārehe "to dry up,
shriveled up"

AVEST - taršu "dry"
LAT - torrēre = NHG -
dörren "to dry"
IE * ters-

383. JAV - terus "to penetrate"
MAO - tāroi "to traverse"
tirara "wide apart"

OI - tarayati "he crosses"
OI - tiras "away, apart"
LAT - trans "on the other
side"

384. MAO - kurutangi "stone beater"
HAW - neki "a bulrush"

GREEK - kroteō "I beat"
ACCAD - ḫuṭāru "stick, rod"
HEBR - ḥoter
IE * qret- LB.262

385. MAO - ma-katea "anxiety,
apprehension"

GREEK - kēdos "sorrow"
HEBR - qādar "be in sorrow"
IE * kād- LB.189

386. MAO - neti, niti, neneti "toy
dart"
HAW - neki "a bulrush"

ARMEN - net "arrow"
HIT - nata "arrow, reed"

387. POLYNES - katoa "all, every"

OI - ū-sa-švant "every, con-
tinuous"
GREEK - pant (*qwant-)
"all, whole"

388. MAO - mata "edge, point"
mataahi "spit"

ACCAD - mettu "spit"
HEBR - mattēh "stick"

389. MAL - gedé, gedang "big"

HEBR - gādōl "big, tall"

390. MAO - tārere "to flow copiously"
teretere "to flow, run, be
liquid"
torena "to overflow"

ARAB - darra "to flow cop-
iously, stream"

391. MAO - tara "side wall"
tarawāhi "side or bank"

ARAB - darf "side, flank,
wing"

392. MAO - tipu "swelling, lump"
tāpoa "abscess"

ARAB - tafaha "to overflow,
overfill"

393. MAO - tipi "to dress the surface
of timber"

ARAB - ṭāfin "superficial"
ARAB - ṭafā u "to swim on
the surface"

394. MAO - tupana "to spring, recoil"

ARAB - tafara "to spring,
jump"

395. MAO - tipā, tūpā "dried up" HIT - tepsu "dry"

396. MAL - didik "to educate" LAT - docēre "to teach"
GREEK - didaskō "I teach"
IE * dek- LB.364

397. MAO - atirere, aturere "a sea-
fish" LAT - attilus "a big fish
in the Po"
LET - āte "turbot"
GREEK - etelis

398. MAL - katai, katik "dwarf, small" HEBR - qātān "small"
IE * qat- LB.440

399. MAO - rata "sharp, cutting" ARAB - lahdām "sharp, pointed"

400. MAO - pātōtō "to beat, dash" HEBR - pattīs "hammer"
POLYNES - patu "to strike, beat,
thrash"

401. MAO - pātotoi "chapped, crashed" ARAB - fatta "to crumble"
HEBR - peter "spitting"
LB.953

Indo-European W = Semitic B (in the interior of roots W) = Maori W, but H before O or U, Hawaiian W or H, other Polynesian languages V, Javan W, Malay B or W, Hova V, Samoan F before I, O, U.

402.	JAV - wunku "be crooked"	OI - vakra "crooked, bent"
	TB - bukku "be crooked"	ANGLO SAX - wōh "crooked"
	MAL - bonko "hump"	LAT - (con)vexus "crooked"
	HOVA - vukua "hump"	LIT - vingis "crookedness, bow"
	MAL - benko "be crooked"	NHG - Winkel "angle, corner"
	MAO - wekoki "crooked, contorted"	IE * weq/wenk/weng-
403.	MAL - wankang "junk"	OI - vahana, vahitra "ship, vehicle"
	TAG - banka "ship"	
	MAO - waka "canoe"	ENGL - wagon = NHG - Wagen
	TON - vaka "ship"	LAT - vehī "to go by car, ship"
	HAW - wa'a "canoe"	HEBR - be'ir "draught-ox" IE * wegh- LB.367
404.	JAV - wulu "fluff"	ENGL - wool = NHG-Wolle
	TAG - bulo "fluff"	LET - vilna "wool"
	MAL - bulu "fluff, wool"	LAT - vellus "fleece"
	TAG - imbulu "fluff"	OLD PRUSS - wilna "cloth"
	HOVA - vulu "hair, feather"	OI - vala "(tail)hair"
	MAO - huru "hair, feather"	OIR - folt "hair"
	HAW - hulu "feather, quill, cloth"	IE * wel-
	MAO - weru "garment"	(Fleece was worn as garment)
	SAM - fulu "hair, feather"	

405.	MAO - wera "burnt, hot" werawera "warm, to sweat"	ENGL - NHG - warm HIT - war "to burn"
	SAM - vela "to be cooked, burn"	OS - variti "to cook"
	HAW - wela "the heat"	ARAB - warā "to kindle"
	HOVA - uru "to burn"	uwar "the heat"
	JAV - urub "to be burning"	IE * wer- LB.767
	(Interchanges of U and W are possible in many languages)	
406.	HAW - walo, uwalo "to call, resound" waloīna "to call"	HIT - weriya "to call" LAT - verbum "word" ACCAD - ūrtu "command"
	TON - valo "to call"	IE * wer- LB.886
	MAO - wawaro "murmur"	
407.	MAO - wari "watery" ware "viscous, fluid, spittle" HAW - wale "slime, mucus" TAH - vari "mud, filth" PAUMOT - vari "a marsh"	OI - vāri "water" TOKE - war "water" ON - wari "water" ARAB - balla "moisten" IE * (a)wer- LB.739
408.	MAO - warahoe "false" whaka-wareware "to deceive"	LIT - vilti "to deceive" MIR - fell "to cheat"
	TAH - vare "to be deceived"	ARAB - walasa "to deceive, cheat"
	MANG - varea "to be deceived"	IE * wel- LB.768
409.	MAO - rewa "to melt, float, be liquid" mo-rewa "afloat" rewai "to rain heavily" MARQ - eeva "to melt, dissolve"	OI - sravat "river" ARAB - rawiya IV "to water, irrigate" HEBR - rāwāh "to water" IE * sreu- LB.753

410. JAV - wilet "to entangle"	LAT - volvere "to turn, roll"
TAG - biling "to turn" bilot "winding"	OI - valati "he turns" RUSS - val = NHG - Welle "billow"
MAL - belit "winding"	
TB - baling "winded"	ARMEN - gelum "I turn,wind"
MAL, - TB - balut "wrapped up"	NHG - wälzen "to roll,wallow"
MAO - whaka-wiri "to twist,wring" wiri "to bore, twist"	IE * wel- LB.86
411. MAO - warowaro "vigorous" (of growth)	LAT - valere "to be vigorous, strong, in good health"
HOVA - veluna "to live"	
HAW - ola "life"	NHG - walten "to rule"
MAO - ora "alive,safe,recover"	(Egypt - wr "magnate")
NGD - ulih "to be able"	IE * wal-
412. MAO - awa "river", au "current" awaawa "valley"	IE * awe - in many names of rivers
MORIORI - awa "river, channel"	LET - avuôts "source"
MAO - awamate "riverbed left dry"	ENGL - wa-ter, RUSS - voda
HAW - awa "harbor"	ARAB - wâdin "riverbed"
MAL - awan "cloud"	LB.739
413. MAO - wero "to throw,pierce, spear"	IE * wer - with enlargements:
SAM - velo "to dart"	NHG - werfen "to throw"
TAH - vero "to dart, throw a spear"	HEBR - yârâh "to throw"
MAL - balang "to fling, hurl" (Because of JAV - balang perhaps borrowed from Greek - belos "dart")	(HEBR - y from w) LB.770

414. MAO - ware "careless"
areware "unheedful,
forgetful"
whaka-ware "confusion"
SAM - vale "fool, idiot"
HOVA - ka-vale "pretended fool"
MIR - faill "carelessness"
ARAB - balid "stupid,dull"
(Egypt - wrd "to grow weary,
tire")
IE * wel- LB.768

415. MAO - whaka-aweawe "lover"
awata "to desire,grieve"
awhai "spouse"(WH for W)
SAM - fia "to desire"
HAW - hia "to desire"
LAT - avère "to desire,wish"
CORN - awell "desire"
ARAB - hawiya "to love"
wadda "to desire"
IE * awē(i)- LB.720

416. MAO - rawa "goods, property"
rawaka "abundant,
sufficient"
HAW - lawa "enough, sufficient"
SAM - lawa "payment for catching
shark"
TON - lava "to obtain, conquer"
NHG - Lohn "wages"
LAT - lucrum "gain, profit"
GREEK - (apo)lauō "I enjoy"
ARAB - rabiha "I win"
IE * lāu- LB.817

417. MAO - kiwa, kikiwa "black,dark"
kiwikiwi "grey"
TAH - ivaiva "dark"
LAT - ob-scūrus "dark"
OHG - scuwo "shadow"
OI - skūmi "dusk"
IE * (s)qeu- LB.511

418. TB - bisbison "tears"
JAV - wewes "to ooze out"
MAO - wai "water, liquid, oil"
OI - vēsati "it melts"
OI - weisa "swamp"
LAT - virus (R from S),
"slime,sap,liquid"
IE * weis-

419. MAL, TB - uap "vapor"
JAV - uwab "vapor"
LAT - vapor "vapor"

420. MAO - wara "to desire"
warawara "desire, crave"
LAT - velle "to be willing"
OI - vara "to desire"
HEBR - bārār "to choose"
IE * wel- LB.806

421. TB - bitis "calf of the leg" NHG - Wade "calf of the leg"
TAG - binti "calf of the leg" ARAB - bat̪ta "calf"
IE * wat- LB.459

422. MAL, JAV - awang "air space" CYMR - awel "wind, breath"
TB - aoang "air space" GREEK - aura "breeze"
HIT - buwanta "wind"
IE * (h)au-

423. MAO - aweawe "distant" BALTIC - au "away"
LAT - au(ferre) "to(carry)
away"
IE * au- LB.720

424. JAV - weteng "belly" LAT - venter "belly"
NGD - benteng "middle" HEBR - bet̪en = ACCAD - batnu=
TAG - bituka "viscera" ARAB - bat̪n "belly,viscera"
JAV, MAL - badan "body" borrowed IE * weten/utero- LB.973

425. JAV - wuli "ear of grain" OLD PRUSS - wolti "ear of
grain"
MAL - bulir "ear of grain" SERB - vlāt "ear of grain"
IE * wel-

426. MAO - w(h)etoki "to come,go"
whetoko "step, pace"
whati "ebb"
(EG - wda "go, set out, proceed") ENGL - wade = NHG - waten
LAT - vādere "to go,step"
vadum "ford"
ARMEN - gam "I come"
IE * wādh-

427. JAV - wenang "to have power" ENGL - win = NHG - ge-winnen
TB - monang "to win" (Dempw) OI - vanati "he wins,wishes"
JAV, MAL - menang "to win" GOTH - winja "food, pasture"
MAO - honi "devour, graze" IE * wen-
SAM - fono "to eat"
(EG - wnm "to eat")

428. JAV - wiya "to open" ARAB - bāna i "to sever"
TAG - bijak "to separate, sever" HEBR - bayin "between"
(EG - win "push away, set aside") IE * wi-(prefix)"asunder"
LB.774

429. MAL - burut "hernia" = NGD ENGL - wart = NHG - Warze
LAT - verrūca "wart"
OHG - werna "varicose vein"
IE * wer- for swellings

430. MAO - whai "settled, resident, RUSS - vitatj "to dwell"
possessing"
SAM - fai "to possess, get" HEBR - bayit = ACCAD - bitu
"house"
IE * wei- LB.619

(W and WH are sometimes interchanged in Maori, and W and F in Samoan)

431. MAO - whai "to follow, persue, OI - vayati "he drives, per-
aim at"
whiu "to drive, cause to, sues, strives"
hunt up"
HAW - haia, haihai "to follow, LIT - veju "I follow, hunt"
persue" IE * wei-

432. MAO - whekawheka "garment" OIR- figim "I weave"
TAG - bakol "basket" = MAL, JAV OI - vāgurā "net, yarn"
IE * weg-

Indo-European BH = Semitic B = Malayan B (Hova V) = Maori
 WH = Samoan, Tongan F (in Maori H before O or U) = HAW H. Also
 in Greek and Latin IE. BH has become F.

433. MAO - whara "to be eaten" LAT - far "spelt"
 wharaka "to take food" OIR - bairgen "bread"
 horo, horonga "to swallow" HEBR - bārāh "to eat"

SAM - folo "to swallow" biryāh "food"

NGD - bari "food from rice" bar "corn, grain"

HOVA - vari "rice" IE * bhar/bhor- LB.79

PPN - fara "pandanus"

434. TON - nenefu "dimness, dull" LAT - nebula = NHG - Nebel
 "mist"

SAM - fa'a-nefunefu "to be misty" GREEK - nefos "mist, cloud"

MAO - nehu "mist, steam" OI - nabhas "mist, cloud"
 ānehu "misty, foggy" IE * nebh- LB.331

(In the interior of words LAT B for F)

435. JAV - bule "to be white" CELT - belo "white"
 MAL - bulai "albino" ENGL - ball (horse)

MAO - horotea "pale"
 (tea "white") GREEK - falos "white"
 ALBAN - balash "white horse"

MAL - balar "albino" IE * bhel-

436. MAO - whara "a mat" GREEK - formos "mat, basket"
 whiriwhiri "to weave" fāros "cloth"

TAG - birang "a cloth" HIT - parn, pir "house"
 TB - bale "a hut" (Huts were twisted; ENGL
 MAL - barung-barung "a hut" wand has got NHG Wand "wall")

SAM - fale = MA - whare "house" (EG - pr "house"?)
 IE * bher-

437. JAV, MAL - bakar "to roast, bake" ENGL - bake = NHG - backen
 (K instead of G) GREEK - fōgō "I roast"
 IE * bhōg-

438. MAO - whero "to hoot"
horu "to yell" ENGL - the bell
NHG - bellen "to bark"
HEBR - ָבָל = ARAB - abala
"to lament"
IE * *bhel-*

439. MAO - ta-whera "a leaf"
TB - bulung "a leaf" GREEK - *fyllon* "a leaf"
HOVA - vululuna "young leaves" LAT - *folium* "a leaf"
NHG - Blatt "a leaf"
IE * *bhel-*

440. SAM - fasi "to split, a piece"
MAO - wāhi "to break, split, part"
(W for WH)
wāwāhi "to split, divide" ARAB - bazala "to split, bore"
OI - *babhasti* "he chews"
GREEK - *psōkhō* "I grind"
pseīfōs "flint, pebble"
TAT - vahi "to split, open"
IE * *bhes-*

441. MAO - rawhi, rarawhi "to seize, grasp,
hold firmly" OI - *labhate* "he grasps, holds"
GREEK - *lafyron* "booty, spoil"
LIT - *lōbis* "goods, possession"
IE * *labh-*

442. SAM - fai "to speak, say"
MAO - whaiā "to bewitch, spell" GREEK - *fēmi* "I speak, say"
MAO - whaha, TB - baba "mouth" RUSS - *bajati* "to tell, heal"
TAH - vaha, HOVA - vava "mouth"
MAO - whaiki "make a formal speech"
IE * *bhā-* LB.705

443. SAM - fua, TAG - bunga "fruit"
MAL, TB - bunga "flower" GREEK - *fyton* "plant, child"
HEBR - *ye-bil* "growth, crop"
MAO, HAW - hua "fruit"
IE * *bheu/bhā-* LB.871

444. SAM - fafo "outside"
MAO - waho "outside"
whiwhiu "to keep away" OI - *bahis* "outside, out of"
LIT - *bē* "without"
IE * *bhe-*

445. SAM - foto "the barbed bone in the
tail of the skate"
MAO - hoto "a wooden spade" LAT - *fodere* "to dig"
LIT - *bedu* "I sting, dig, bore"
HITT - *padda* "to dig"
TAH - hoto "a kind of spear"
SLAV - *bodl* "thorn"
IE * *bhedh-*

446. MAO - wharona "to move quickly"
TB - buru "to hunt"
JAV - buru "to pursue"
SA'A - huru "to run"
GREEK - feromai "I run"
OI - bharatē "he runs"
MIR - bras "quick, impetuous"
IE * bher-

447. MAO - tā-whiti "snare, trap"
whitoki, whītiki "to tie"
hōtiki "to tie, fasten with cords"
HAW - haki'i "to tie"
ENGL - bind = NHG - binden
OI - badhnāti "he binds"
IE * bhendh-

448. MAO - whati "be bent at an angle"
whatianga "bend of the arm,
elbow"
whawhati "to bend, fold"
whatinga "flight"
ALBAN - bint "I bend"
ENGL - bend
OI - jñu-bādh "bowing a knee"
IE * bhedh-

449. MAO - wherū "ill, inactive, weaken"
wheroku "become faint, decline"
whāraki "sore, ill"
SAM - fela "a disease of the eye"
HAW - helei "inflamed"
OB - bolēti "be ill" Bulg.
OC - bal "illness" Corm.
NHG - blöde "weak, faint"
IE * bh(e)leu- LB.556

450. MAO - awheo "halo, be surrounded by
a halo"
awhi "to embrace"
awhe "to encircle"
āwhio "round about"
TON - afeafei "to warp or coil round the body"
LAT - amb "round about"
GREEK - amfi "on either side"
IE * ambhi "round about"

451. TB - bukal "to bubble"
TG - bukal "source"
SAM - fanga "bay"
MAO - whanga "bay, stretch of water"
NHG - Bach "brook"
ARAB - na-ba⁶a "to gush"
ACCAD - nambāu "gush"
IE * bhog- LB.371

452. MAL - bunuh "killed"
HOVA - vunu "slain"
TAG - buno "fight"
MAO - whanowhanoā "vexation"
(EG - fana "be weak, faint")
GOTH - banja "blow, wound"
OIR - bani "murderer"
ben "wound"
AVEST - banta "ill"
IE * bhen-

453. TAG - bitak "split, cleave" LAT - findere "to split"
JAV - betak "fire wood" OI - bhēdāmi "I split"
(EG - fdk "sever,divide, part") ENGL - to bite = NHG - beissen
MAL - bedah "cleft, split" IE * bheid-LB.405, 439

454. MAO - whawhai "fight"
whei "quarrel, enemy"
= whewhei RUSS - boy "fight"
SLAV - biti "to beat"
AVEST - byente "they beat"
IE * bhei-

455. MAO - āwhiwhi "near" NHG - bei "near"
ARAB - bi "near" LB.81

456. MAO - wheriko "lightning"
HEBR - bārāq "lightning"
ACCAD - barāqu = ARAB - baraqā
"to flash"
OI - bhrasatē "it flashes"
IE * bherek- LB.91

457. TON - foi "coward, timid"
HAW - pi-hoihoi "talk confusedly" OI - bhayatē "he fears"
OS - bojati "to fear" SLAV
ARAB - bahita "be confused"
IE * bhoi- LB.691

458. SAM - foa "to chip"
fuata "handle of a spear"
HAW - hoa "to strike, beat" ENGL - to beat
OISL - bauta "to beat, strike"
LAT - fūstis "stick, cudget"
IE * bhau-

459. NGD - bulao "gold"
TAG - bulao "to be red" LAT - flāvus "reddish yellow,
golden yellow, blond"
fulvus "reddish yellow"
IE * bhlewo-

460. TB - bola "split"
MAL - bela "split" GREEK - faros "the plough"
farsos "a deal"
SAM - fela "to open the eye" IE * bher- LB.73

461. MAO - wharewhare "overhanging"
ENGL - to brink
OISL - barm "edge, brink"
IE * bher-em/en LB.963

62. MAO - whanganga "fathom"
ARAB - bāc "fathom"
GREEK - pēkhys "yard, elbow"
IE * bhāgu- LB. 370

63. NGD - bure "foam"
TAG - bula "foam"
HOVA - vuri "foam"
GREEK - afros "foam"

64. MAO - whererei "be born, stand out"
NHG - ge-bären "give birth"
ARAM - bar "son"
IE * bher- LB.75

In Semitic one cannot see whether B is related with IE, BH, or W, at the beginning of words. Therefore, the following comparisons are not certain:

65. MAO - whānau "be born, stand out"
SAM - fanau "offspring, children"
HEBR - bēn, ARAB - ibn "son"

66. MAO - whaihangā "to build"
SEMIT - bayit "house"

67. SAM - fetu = MAO - whetū "star"
MAL - bintang, TB - bittang "star"
SAM - fotu "to appear"
ARAB - bada "to appear"
baduha "come suddenly"

Chapter VIII

Indo-European S, Semitic S, S, Z = Malayan S = Polynesian H (SAM S).

468. MAL, JAV, TB - sapu "broom, to sweep" OI - swapū "a broom"
 HOVA - safu "to sweep" OISL - sōfl "a broom"
 SAM - safu "broom"(f!) HITT - ūpi "clean"
 isupē "mucus from the nose" ARAB - safara "to clean"
 HAW - hupe "mucus from the nose" ACCAD - ūabātu "to sweep"
 IE * swep- LB.637
 469. MAL, JAV - sangit "scorched" ENGL - to singe = NHG - sengen
 TB - soksok "burnt" OS - sočilo "oven"
 MAO - hangehange "quite dry" HITT - ūanjuwai "to roast"
 hangi "earth oven" ARAB - ūaala "to kindle"
 saqara "to singe"
 IE * senq- LB.354
 470. TB, TAG - sulo "torch" OI - svarati "it shines"
 JAV - suluh "light" LIT - svelti "to smoulder"
 SAM - sulu "torch" NHG - schwelen "to smoulder"
 TON - hulu "torch" HEBR - ūāraf "to burn"
 MAO - haru "to glow(sun)" ACCAD - ūarāpu "to burn, kindle"
 āharu "warm"
 (EG - srf "warm(th)") IE * swel- LB.831
 (IE sāwel "the sun")
 471. MAL, TB - sama "together, same" ENGL - same, OI - sam "together"
 TON - sama "a companion" GOTH - samana "together"
 MAO - hamu "to gather" GREEK - hama "together"
 (EG - smay "companion") ARAB - zamīl "companion, fellow"
 (EG - zma "associate") IE * sem- LB. 657
 472. TB - sirat "twisted" LAT - serilia "ropes"
 MAL - sirat "to tie" serere "to tie, join"
 SAM - sele "to snare, a snare" ACCAD - serdu "a rope"
 TAH - here "a string" ARAB - sarada "to join together"
 MAO - āhere "a snare", tāhere "to tie" HEBR - ūārag "to twist, tie"
 IE * ser- LB.839

473. SAM - Sogisogi "to smell"
 TON - hogi "to smell, sniff"
 MAO - hongi "to smell, sniff"
 HAW - honi "to smell, sniff"
 LAT - sāgīre "to trace, track, feel"
 ENGL - seek, NHG - suchen (dog)
 HITT - ḫanh "to seek, try"
 HEBR - ḫācāh "to observe"
 IE * san^c LB. 1015

474. MAO - heke "to descend" = hokio
 whaka-hinga "to let down"
 MANG - heke "to fall down"
 SAM - se'e "to slip, slide, glide"
 ENGL - sink, NHG - senken, sinken
 ARMEN - ankanim "I fall, decrease"
 ARAB - sāgsāga "enter in the earth"
 IE * seng^W-

475. SAM - so'o "to join, follower"
 MAO - whaka-hiku "to follow on"
 TON - hoko "next, nearest"
 LAT - sequī "to follow"
 OI - sacatē "he follows"
 LIT - sekū "I follow"
 IE * seq^W-

476. MAL - semai "the seed"
 JAV - semi "to sprout"
 FIJ - isosomi "a young plant"
 LAT - sēmen, NHG - Same "seed"
 OSLAV - sēmę "a seed"
 HEBR - ḫim "to plant"

477. TAG - suksok "inserted"
 HOVA - susuka "inserted, attached"
 OI - sakta "sticking, clinging"
 LIT - sēgti "to stick, cling"
 IE * seg- LB.588

478. SAM - so'ona "carelessly"
 MAO - hākiki, hakurea "lazy"
 hakurara "lazy, slovenly"
 hākawa "fool"
 hākoro, pā-hake "old man"
 LAT - sēgnis "lazy, slow"
 HEBR - sākah "to neglect, forget"
 sākal "to act as a fool"
 IE * sēq- LB.924
 (EG - shm "to forget")

479. MAL - kasut "shoe"
 MAO - kahu "garment, surface"
 whaka-kākahu "to clothe"
 HEBR - kāsāh "to cover"
 ARAB - kasā u "to clothe"
 UG - ksy "to cover, clothe"

480.	SAM - sinā "grey, white(hair)" MAO - hina "white hair" HAW, TAH - hina "grey(hair)" MAL - sinar "ray, beam"	LAT - senex "old(man)" OI - sana "old" ARMEN - hin "old" ARAB - asann "older" IE * sen- LB.577
481.	TAG, TB - sala "error, mistake, fault" MAO - hara "to violate tabu, sin" HAW - hala "sin" SAM - sala "to be wrong"	ARAB - zalal "error, mistake" zalla "to slide, slip" ACCAD - anzillu "abomination" IE * sel- LB.660
482.	TAG, TB, JAV - suligi "a spear" MAL - seligi "a spear"	OIR - sleg "a spear" OI - sarjati "he lets off, shoots" IE * selg- LB.661
483.	MAL - lesu "faint, feeble" kelēsa "lazy, indifferent" MAO - rohea "enormi, weary" HAW - loha "sullen, spiritless" lohi "slow, tardy, late"	GOTH - lasiws "faint, feeble" OISL - lasinn "feeble, destroyed" BULG - los "bad, evil, ugly" IE * les- LB.824
484.	SAM - si'i "to quote" HAW - ha'i "to say" ha'ina "saying" MAO - hikohiko "to recite genealogy"	NHG - sagen = ENGL - say LIT - sekì "I tell" LAT - (in)sece "tell!" IE * seq ^W -
485.	SAM - sua "liquid, juice" susu "wet" sau = TAH - hau "dew" FLJ - susu "to suckle" MAO - hauare, hāware "saliva" MAL - sawah "watered rice field"	LAT - sūcus "a sap" sūgere "to suckle" GREEK - hyei "it rains" ARAB - zūm "a juice" (EG - swr "drink") IE * seu- LB.102, 648

186. MAL, JAV - sulur "a shoot"
TAG - sulol "a shoot"
MAO - ko-huru = kō-huri "a sapling"
FIJ - suli "a shoot"

HEBR - šoreš "a root"
ACCAD - šuršu, ARAB - širs
"a root"

ARAB - sulala "offsprings"

HIT - šurka "a root"
IE * swer- LB.641

187. TAG - sapot "a dead's dress"
TB - saput "a shroud"
MAL - saput "to cover"
(cf. ACCAD - sapādu "to mourn")

LAT - sepelire "to bury"
OI - saparyati "he reveres"
HEBR - sāfad "to deplore, lament"
IE * sep- LB.109

188. MAL - sinu "a nerve"
senar "a chord, string"
(EG - šnw "net, meshes")

NHG - Sehne - ENGL - sinew
AVEST - hinu "a band, fetter"

LET - pa-sainis "a snare"

189. MAL - lisu "a fold"
lisut "wrinkled"
MAO - rehe "fold, wrinkle"
pū-rehe "wrinkled"
rai "ribbed, furrowed"

OHG - lesa "a wrinkle"
NHG - Ge-leise "a rut, track, rails"

LAT - līra "a furrow"
IE * leis-

ARAB - šawil "fast"

190. SAM - saoasaoa "fast"
MAO - hao "to steer a canoe"
whaka-hauhau "to hasten, order,
urge on, direct"
(EG - swt "force (of wind)")

LIT - sukūs "quick"
OI - suvati "he drives, urges on"
sava "order, impulsion"

IE * seu-

191. MAL - pasir "sand"
JAV, TB - pasir "shore"

RUSS - pesok "sand"

OI - pamsu "dust, sand"
IE * pes- LB.610

192. SAM - solo "swift, be swift"
MAO - horo "quick, to run, flee, escape"
HAW - holo "to run, sail, ride, flow, slide"
(EG - šrs "to hurry")

OI - sarati "it flows, runs"
ARAB - sara'i "to flow, quick"
IE * ser LB.567, 647

493. MAL - kasau "a rafter"
SAM - 'aso "small rods or rafters
in the roof"
MAO - kahokaho "batten, rail"
EFU - kaso "a rafter"
LAT - hasta "a pole, lance"
NHG - Gerte "a switch, twig"
IE * ghas- LB. 496
or from
ARAB - hasūq "pole, stake"
ACCAD - zīzū "udder, breasts"
ARAB - zaur "the upper breast"
494. MAL - susu "udder, mothers breast"
SAM - susu "breast"
TON - huku "breasts, suckle"
ARAB - sā'a "to be bad, evil"
MAO - hē "wrong, mistake"
TAH - he "an error, mistake"
ACCAD - zīzū "udder, breasts"
ARAB - sayyi "bad, evil"
495. SAM - sese "wrong, incorrect"
MAO - hē "wrong, mistake"
TAH - he "an error, mistake"
ENGL - sleep = NHG - schlafen
IE * slap/b- LB.68
HEBR - sīah "to sing, tell"
ENGL - sing = NHG - singen
IE * seng^{Wh}- LB.590
496. MAL - selap "inconscious, obsessed"
SAM - sa'a "to dance"
MAO - haka "to dance, sing a song"
MANG - hakaema "a recital"
ENGL - sleep = NHG - schlafen
IE * slap/b- LB.68
HEBR - sīah "to sing, tell"
ENGL - sing = NHG - singen
IE * seng^{Wh}- LB.590
497. SAM - sa'a "to dance"
MAO - haka "to dance, sing a song"
MANG - hakaema "a recital"
ENGL - sleep = NHG - schlafen
IE * slap/b- LB.68
HEBR - sīah "to sing, tell"
ENGL - sing = NHG - singen
IE * seng^{Wh}- LB.590
498. SAM - sa "holy, sacred, forbidden"
sa'o "right, correct"
MAO - hakō "straight, erect"
LAT - sacer "holy"
HIT - Šaklai "custom, rites"
IE * sak- LB.591
HEBR - sīah "to sing, tell"
ENGL - sing = NHG - singen
IE * seng^{Wh}- LB.590
499. MAL - sarau "big basket"
HIT - Šaklai "custom, rites"
HEBR - sīah "to sing, tell"
ENGL - sing = NHG - singen
IE * seng^{Wh}- LB.590
500. MAL, JAV, TB - sarung "covering, skirt,
sheath"
HAW - hikina "to the east"
HIT - ešri "a woolen fleece"
(Fleece as a garment)
ARAB - sā'a "to be bad, evil"
MAO - haka "to dance, sing a song"
LAT - salix "a willow"
HEBR - sīah "to sing, tell"
ENGL - sing = NHG - singen
IE * seng^{Wh}- LB.590
501. SAM - sasa'e "the east"
HAW - hikina "to the east"
ARAB - sā'a "to be bad, evil"
MAO - haka "to dance, sing a song"
LAT - salix "a willow"
HEBR - sīah "to sing, tell"
ENGL - sing = NHG - singen
IE * seng^{Wh}- LB.590
502. MAL - sasak "fold, pen, twisted wall"
HAW - hikina "to the east"
HIT - Šaklai "custom, rites"
HEBR - sīah "to sing, tell"
ENGL - sing = NHG - singen
IE * seng^{Wh}- LB.590
503. MAL, JAV - pasang "flood-tide"
MAO - pahi "to well up, spring"
ARAB - fazza "to well up, spring"
HIT - Šaklai "custom, rites"
HEBR - sīah "to sing, tell"
ENGL - sing = NHG - singen
IE * seng^{Wh}- LB.590

04. TAG - asawa "husband, wife"
NGD - sawe "the wife"
ARAB - zaug "husband, wife"

05. TAG - sawa "to be satiate"
TB - sombu "satiated"
sa "to be satiate"
(EG - saw "satiety")
HEBR - 'saba^c "to be satiated"
ACCAD - Šebû "to eat one's fill"
HITT - išpāi "to eat one's fill"
IE * sā-

06. MAL - sesapan "suckling, drinking"
LAT - sapa, ENGL - sap, NHG - Saft
ARAB - safata "to suckle"
IE * sap/sab- LB.616

07. SAM - salu'u "to shake"
HAW - haalulu "a trembling(earthquake)"
ARAB - zalzala "to shake, earth-
quake"
MAO - hirori "to walk with trembling
knees, stagger"
MAO - pakihwi "shoulder":
OI - pakṣa "shoulder, wing"

08. MAL - pikul "carry on the shoulder"
pikulan "a load"
RUSS - pacha "armpit"
MAO - pikau "carry on the back"
MAO - horoi "to cleanse, wash, wipe"
GREEK - saron "a broom"
syrfos "sweepings"

09. SAM - sula "a song of thanks"
MAO - hura "to spell, bewitch"
HAW - hula "to sing and dance"
HEBR - 'sīr "to sing"
LAT - sermo "a talk"
ENGL - to swear
IE * swer- LB.643

10. MAL - sérah "red"
HAW - hela "redness"
ACCAD - sarmadu "poppy"
MAO - hōrū "red ochre"
harare "red membrane"
HEBR - 'sered "red chalk"
LET - sarks "reddish"
IE * ser/sor- LB.570

11. MAL - isim-isim "a spell"
MAO - ihi "power, charm"
HAW - ihi "sacred, holy"
TAH - ihi "skill, wisdom"
GREEK - hieros "powerful, holy"
OI - isira "strong, active"
HIT - išša "to create, work"
IE * sis- LB. 897

513. MAL, NGD - kasih "love" kesian "compassion, pity"	HEBR - <i>hāsaq</i> "to love, adhere"
514. SAM - gasegase "to be ill" HAW - nae "sickness" MAO - nhahengahe "weak, wasted" (Sometimes NG for N)	GREEK - <i>nosos</i> "sickness" HEBR - <i>nis</i> "to be ill"
515. MAL - seni "work of art, creation" MAO - hanga "to make, build" HAW - hana "work, labor, job" MAO - hinonga "doing, undertaking"	ARAB - <i>sanna</i> "to form, build" HIT - <i>zenna</i> "to finish" GREEK - <i>hanyō</i> "I finish" IE * <i>sen-</i>
516. MARQ - hiko "to take by force" MAO - <i>hikaka</i> "rash, brisk" <i>hihiko</i> "brisk, quick" MAL - <i>ségak</i> "brisk, dashing"	OI - <i>sahas</i> "force, victory" NHG - <i>siegen</i> "be victorious" HIT - <i>šakiriyā</i> "to overpower" IE * <i>segh-</i> LB.599
517. MAL - seri "splendor, majesty" SAM - sili "best, highest, principal" TON - <i>hihili</i> "better, more valuable" (EG - <i>sr</i> "nobleman")	HEBR - <i>śar</i> "prince, aristocratic" ACCAD - <i>śarru</i> "king" ARAB - <i>śarif</i> "noble, famous" HIT - <i>śarru</i> "above"

When a Polynesian word has no obvious counterpart in a language that has retained S, the etymology becomes rather uncertain. Among many possible examples we propose only the following:

- a) MAO-parihi, paruhi "a stone similar to flint" NHG - *Fels* "a rock"
LB.52
- b) MAO - hori "to cut, split" LAT - *serra* "a saw"
ARAB - *saraha* "to cut in pieces"
- c) MAO - hore "bald, bare, deficient" ARAB - *zult* "nudity"
- d) MAO - rehe "expert, deft person" ARAB - *rasid* "clever, reasonable"
- e) MAO - ahu "to foster, tend, fashion" ARAB - *asā u* "to care for, nurse"
- f) MAO - kohuki "to think over, consider" ARAB - *hasaba* "to count, reckon"
HEBR - *hāšab* "to think, reckon"
EG - *hsb* "to count, reckon"

g) MAO - kohu "seaweed" ARAB - *hašiš* "weeds, grass"
LB.625

h) MAO - ngiha "to burn" HIT - *haši* "on the hearth"
LB.318

i) MAO - ngohe "strong, robust" ARAB - *‘azīz* "strong"
LB.1013

j) MAO - hoko "to buy, sell" HEBR - *śākar* "to buy"
LB.591

k) MAO - peha "to boast" ARAB - *fašara* "to boast"

l) MAO - tihi "a feast" IE * *dhēs*: LAT - *fēstus*
"festive"

m) MAO - poha "full" HEBR - *pissāh* "plenty,fulness"

n) MAO - hema "left hand" HEBR - *śemōl* "left hand"

o) MAO - kohi "to collect,gather" ARAB - *qāṣṣa* "to collect"

p) MAO - koha "to spare, economise" HEBR - *ḥāṣak* "to spare"

q) MAO - kaha "an edge" ARAB - *hašiya* "an edge,
border"

r) MAO - kāhua "form, appearance" ARAB - *kasm* "form,figure,
shape"

s) MAO - kohe "to talk nonsense" HEBR - *kesīl* "stupid,silly"

t) MAO - kehi "to defame"
whaka-koha "to find fault with" HEBR - *kāṣas* "to grieve,vex"
LB.376

u) MAO - keha "pale,dim,whitish" HEBR - *kāṣaf* "to be pale"
LB.617

v) MAO - pohane "lust,indecent,love"
hanahana "pudenda muliebria" HEBR - *zānāh* "to whore"
ARAB - *zānā i* "to whore"

w) MAO - ihi "coward, shudder" ARAB - *ayisa* "to despair"

x) MAO - hūkui "to rub, scrub" ARAB - *sāka u* "to rub,scrub"

y) MAO - ngaha "lizard" HIT - *harziyalla* "lizard"

Chapter IX

Malayan-Polynesian H = Semitic H

In Indo-European languages this sound disappeared, except in Hittite, where it is represented by H. H is often dropped without any obvious reason. In Semitic it is less distinctly pronounced than in English or German. NGD - amok "amuck" corresponds to TAG - hamok; MAL, JAV - arum, NGD - harum, must be related to GREEK - arōma "a fragrant spice". TAG - hasa, MAL - asak "to sharpen" is certainly borrowed from an IE - satem language: LET - ass "sharp, pointed" and LAT - acuere "to sharpen" come from IE * ak-. Dempwolff apparently did not regard these words as borrowings, nor MAL enti "to cease", FIJ - oti "to bring to an end"; he reconstructed a pMP form hanti "to finish, cease", but it is more likely a borrowing from OI - anta = English - end, and he connects MAL - antu "ghost" with NGD - hantu/en "bad ghosts".

518. MAO - hai, <u>kihai</u> "not"	HEBR - ayin "not, nothing"
519. MAO - hau "wind", hawa "gills"	ARAB - hawā "air, wind, climate"
MARQ - hau "air"	haugā "stormy wind"
MAL - hawa "wind, climate"	HIT - <u>huwant</u> "wind" LB.688
520. MAO - hau "eager, brisk"	ARAB - hawiya "to love"
MAL - haus "thirsty" hawa "eagerness"	hawan "the love" LAT - avēre "to desire" LB.720
521. MAL - hati "liver, heart, feeling"	GREEK - ētor "heart"
MAO - ate "liver, heart, spirit" (EG - <u>haty</u> "heart")	ētron "belly"
522. TAG - hatol "counsel"	HIT - <u>handāi</u> "to order, arrange"
JAV - atur "order"	hattatar "wise counsel"
MAL - atur "regulated"	ARAB - handana "to put in order"
SAM - atu "rank"	

523. MAO - <i>uta</i> "inland"	MAL - <i>utan</i> "forest" (Dempwolff: <i>hutan</i>)	HIT - <i>utne</i> "country"
524. TAG - <i>hulo</i> "beginning, upper river"	SAM - <i>ulu</i> "the head"	HIT - <i>halanta</i> "head" (HIT - A can be IE O)
	MAO - <i>uru</i> "head, top, chief"	
525. TAG - <i>halaman</i> "garden"	MAL - <i>alaman</i> "outer court"	HIT - <i>hāli</i> "hurdle for cattle"
526. TAG, NGD - <i>halo</i> "pestle"	MAL - <i>alu</i> "rice stamp"	HEBR - <i>hālam</i> "to push, strike" HIT - <i>hullāi</i> "to knock down" LB.1025
527. TAG - <i>hapo</i> "to be exhausted"		ARAB - <i>hafā u</i> "to be weak and hungry"
528. (D - <i>halap</i>)	SAM - <i>alofa</i> "to love"	HEBR - <i>allūf</i> "friend, companion" ENGL - love = GERMAN - <i>lieben</i>
	MAO - <i>aloha</i> "to love"	IE * <i>leubh-</i>
	NGD - <i>harap</i> "to hope"	LB.880
	TB - <i>arop</i> "to expect"	
529. MAO - <i>homokai</i> "hunger, hungry"		ARAB - <i>hamag</i> "hunger" <i>hamiga</i> "to be hungry"
530. MAO - <i>hāparu</i> "to desecrate" <i>hapiro</i> "violation of taboo"		ARAB - <i>hafā u</i> "to sin" <i>hafwa</i> "a sin"
531. MAO - <i>hārua</i> "depression, valley"	HAW - <i>holu</i> "the depths of the sea" <i>holua</i> "to glide down"	HIT - <i>hāri</i> "valley"
	MAO - <i>hōrua</i> "to descend"	

532. (D halut') ARAB - halhal "fine, thin"
TAG - halusan "gold wire" halasa "to grow lean"
TB - halus "to be fine"
JAV, -MAL - alus "to be fine" LIT - 'alkti "to be hungry"
LB 687

533. MAO - hāmā "faded" ARAB - hamada "to be exting-
hama "to be consumed" uished, shrink, relax"

534. MAO - haki "meek, of no account" ARAB - hagīn "low, mean"
hakihakī "worthless" hugna "meanness"
māhaki "to reduce, lessen"

535. MAO - hau "property, spoils" ANGLO-SAX - ȏd "property, wealth"
HEBR - ȏn, hōn "wealth"
IE. * au-dh- LB. 889

536. TB - adop "front" HIT - hant "front side"
TAG - harap "front" hanza "in front of"
HOVA - atrika "front" LAT - ante "before"
MAO - aro "front" (Dempw :handep)

537. MAO - akeake "poor land" LAT - egēre "to fail, want"
hahake "naked, bare" UG - akt "need"

538. MAO - akiaki "to urge on" HEBR - hāgāh "to push"
MANG - akiaki "to press" ARAB - hagara "to emigrate"
MAO - heke "to migrate" LAT - agere "to drive"
IE. ag- LB 682

539. MAL - ekur, ekor "tail" HEBR - ȏhūr "the back"
MAO - hiku "tail" ARAB - ahar "behind, back"
TON - hiku "end" LB 931
EFU - iku "to end"

540. MAO - hū "hollow, natural depression" ARAB - hūta, hauta "depression"

1. MAO - hakiki "insulting, offensive" ARAB - ^hagā u "to abuse, insult, mock"
haku "to grumble at, annoy, tease"
haku "to complain"

2. MAO - hewa "bald"
huatea "childless" ARAB - habila "to be bereaved
of the son"
GREEK - ^heunis "bereaved, deprived"
LB. 701

3. (D hila)
TB - ila "shame"
TAG - hiya "shame"

4. MAO - hau "to be heard, famous, illustrious" LAT - audire "to hear"
LB. 702

5. MAO - hote "to chatter, jabber" ARAB - hitr "chatter"

6. MAO - ^hāmeme "to murmur, mutter, grumble" ARAB - hamasa "to murmur, whisper"

7. MAL - anjam "to weave"
TAG - hanai "anzetteln
(D - hanaj "anzetteln")" ALBAN - ent, int "I weave"
IE * an-t-

8. (D - hanud)
NGD - hanut "to float"
MAL - anut "to float"
MAO - ^hānu "to float" GERMAN - Ente "duck"
IE * anat-

9. JAV - adi "to be excellent"
TAG - hari "to be a ruler"
HOVA - andriana "ruler"
(D - ha(n)di) HEBR - ^hādār "splendor, magnificence, honor"

50. MAO - hatete "fire" might be related to AVEST - ^hātarš "fire"
HIT - handāis "heat"

Chapter X

Proto-Malayan-Polynesian D and D' (Dempwolff)

Dempwolff inferred the sound D to explain the correspondence of Javanese D, TB and MAL D with TAG L and Polynesian L/R. But there exist other words with D in Malayan dialects and T in Polynesian (see Chapter V) and exceptions (no. 556). This distinction of Dempwolff is sometimes problematic, because Dempwolff's presumed pMP D is in Javanese sometimes D, sometimes D'. We think this inconsistency to be the effect of immigrations and intermixture of tribes. It should be remembered that in oldest Indian L might represent D' of Sanskrit. Dempwolff's D as well as D' correspond to Semitic-IE D:

551. (Dempwolff: <u>d<u>u</u>wa</u>)	IE * <u>d<u>u</u>wo(u)</u> = ENGL - two
MAL/TB - <u>dua</u> "two"	LAT - <u>duo</u> , GREEK - <u>d<u>u</u>o</u>
HOVA - <u>r<u>u</u>a</u> "two"	OI - <u>d<u>u</u>au</u>
SAM, RAW - <u>lu<u>a</u></u> "two"	NHG - <u>zwei</u>
MAO, TAH - <u>r<u>u</u>a</u> "two"	
552. (D - <u>d<u>a</u>ndam</u>)	HEBR - <u>d<u>a</u>m<u>a</u>h</u> "to be quiet"
JAV - <u>d<u>a</u>nd<u>em</u></u> "to be quiet"	HIT - <u>d<u>a</u>nd<u>du</u>mi</u> "deaf"
TAG - <u>lim<u>lim</u></u> "to brood"	
553. (D - <u>d<u>a</u>d<u>a</u>m</u>)	ARAB - <u>d<u>a</u>m<u>a</u>s<u>a</u></u> "darkness"
NGD - <u>der<u>em</u></u> "to be dark"	ACCAD - <u>d<u>a</u>m<u>u</u></u> "dark"
TAG - <u>lil<u>im</u></u> "shadow"	LB 412
TON - <u>lolo</u> "shadow"	
554. (D - <u>d<u>a</u>lat'</u>)	HEBR - <u>d<u>a</u>la<u>f</u></u> "to glide, drop"
TB - <u>dol<u>os</u></u> "to glide"	ARAB - <u>dal<u>a</u>fa</u> "to trickle, leak"
TAG - <u>lili<u>s</u></u> "to strip off"	LB 382
555. (D - <u>d<u>a</u>na<u>v</u></u>)	OI - <u>d<u>a</u>mu</u> "drop, dew"
TB - <u>dano</u> "pond"	OSSET - <u>don</u> "water, river"
HOVA - <u>ran<u>u</u></u> "water"	RUSS - <u>Don</u> , Celt "Dannwics"
SAM - <u>rano</u> "lake"	LB 707

56. MAL - darah, TB - daro "blood" EG - ddi "haematite"

MAL - toto, HAW - koko "blood"

57. (D - dahan, da^cun, ddaven) ARAB - dauh "twig"

TB - daon "leaf"

TAG - dahon, lain "leaf" LB 887

MAL - daun "leaf"

MAO - rau "leaf"

58. (D - dikih) ARAB - diqq "thin, small"

JAV - dikih "to be small"

HEBR - daq "fine, small"

EFU - liki "to be small"

ACCAD - daqqu "small, thin"

MAO - riki "small, few"

diqdiq "a small bird"

HAW - li^ci "small, tiny"

59. (D - udan) OI - udān "water"

RUSS - udan "rain"

RUSS - voda, ENGL - water

TAG - ulan "rain"

ARAB - wādin "river"

HOVA - urana "rain" LB 739

EFU - ua "rain"

60. (D - hudi) IE * ud - ENGL - out, with the
comparative OI - uttara "later,
more behind" =
GREEK - hysteros

TAG - huli "posterior part"

MAL - udi "behind"

SAM - m^uli "posterior part"

MAO - m^uri "the rear, hind part"

MAL - undur "to go back"

In the following examples Dempwolff put pMP D:

61. TAG - dakdak "a blow" HEBR - dākā "to blow, smash"

TB - dakdak "to hammer" LB 398

562. TAG - dapit "side" ARAB - daff "side"
HIT - tapuvaš "side, rib"

563. TAG - dapog "hearth" ARAB - daffaya "oven"
MAL - TB - dapur "hearth" dafi'a "to be warm"
TON - lafu "kitchen"
SAM - afu "to be hot"

564. TAG - dato "high priest" HIT - tazzelli "anointed priest"
TB - datu "spell-priest" (in HIT T can stand for D,
and Z for T)
MAL - datu "head of kin" Friedrich thinks this word
SAM - latu "architect" to be Hurrite.

565. MAL - dekap "to embrace" HIT - taggaliya "to embrace,
enclose" (gg for k)
IE * dek-

566. MAL - dalih "pretext" ARAB - dalla II "to prove"
TAG - dahil "proof, argument"
TB - si/dalian "pretext" GREEK - dolos "ruse"
ANGLO-SAX - talian "to reckon"

567. TB - daup "to be feeble, weak" HEBR - dāweh "feeble, sick"
TAG - dahop "to be in need" ARAB - dawan "sickness"

568. JAV - dempul "cement" ARAB - dabiqa "to glue, stick"
MAL - dempul "pitch" HEBR - dābaq "to glue, stick, paste"
NGD - dampul "pitch" LB 407

569. TAG - dunong "cleverness" HEBR - dōn "to rule"
JAV - ke-dungan "be endowed" adōn "lord"

570. JAV - dekung "to bend, stoop" HEBR - dākah "to bend, crook"
EFU - loloku "to bend" ACCAD - dakāmu "to bow"
MAO - roku, roroku "to bend"

71. JAV - dalan "way"
HOVA - lalana "way"
(also MAL - djalan "way")

72. JAV, MAL - daging "meat"
TB - daging "body"

It seems that MAL D and Dempwolff's D and D' also stand for
IE DH = Semitic D:

73. TAG - dikit "to catch fire"
HOVA - rehitra "to kindle fire"

74. TAG - dulok "to sting"
TB - djuluk "to pierce"
TAG - dulo "point"
SAM - sulu "to sting into"
JAV - djanggut "chin"
MAL - djanggut "imperial"
L - dalam "interior, depth"
- lalim "interior, depth"
. lalo "depth, below"
raro "below, bottom,underside"
djuk "pay the price for a bride"
"cooking-pot"
"cooking-pot"
(dən)

ble equations let us add:
be rare"
be dear"

ACCAD - daraggu "way" = RUSS - doroga
HEBR - derek "way"
LB 384

HEBR - dāgān "food, corn"

ARAB - dakā u "to burn"
LB 879

ARAB - dalq "point"
durwa "thorn"

OIR - delg "needle"
IE * dhelg- LB 479

ARAB - daqan "chin, beard"
UG - dən, HEBR - zāqān "chin,beard"

NHG - TAL "valley" (Tal)

OS - dolu "down"

ARAB - dalla "to be low, mean"
IE * dhel-

OI - vadhu "bride"
LIT - vedu "I wed"
IE * wedh-

OS - skrada "pan,hearth"

MHG - schart "iron pan"
IE * sqordho-

ARAB nadara "to be rare, scarce"
(na-prefix)

580.	TAG - damai "fellowship" MAL - damai "peace" TB - dame "peace"	EG - d̄miw "fellow-citizens" ARAB - nad̄im "friend, boon, companion" (na-prefix)
581.	MAL, TB - padang "grass plain" TAG - parang "a plain" HOVA - fandra "a plain" MAO - pārae "open country"	GREEK - pedion "a plain" ARAB - fad̄fad "desert"
582.	JAV - kedut "wince of muscles" TAG - kirot "pain of wounds"	AVEST - sādra "pains, ache" GREEK - kēdos "sorrow" IE * kād- LB 189
583.	MAL, NGD - sandar "leaned against" TAG - sandal "to be slanting"	ARAB - sanad "support"
584.	TB - tundjang "to kick" JAV - tundjang "to push against"	OI - tundatē "he pushes, stings" LAT - tundere "to beat, push"
585.	TB - gondi, hondi - "water jug" MAL - kendi "water jug" kundur "calabash"	ACCAD - kandu "jug" ENGL can = NHG - Kanne HIT - gazzi "a vessel" IE * gan(dh)- LB 126
586.	TB - gondit "girdle" MAL - gendit "girdle" JAV - kandit "girdle"	ENGL - girdle = NHG - Gurtel IE * gherdh- LB 975
587.	NGD - gundik "rival" (Nebenfrau) MAL - gundi "rival" JAV - gundi "rival"	NHG - Gattin "wife" ENGL - be-get IE * ghedh- LB 241

588. MAL - pidjak "to step" IE * ped = foot

NGD - pidjak "to step" OI - padyā "a step"

A borrowing from Italian spada may be TAG - padang, TB - podang,
MAL - pedang "sword".

589. From EG - hd "attack", hdhd "charge", is borrowed

TAG - harang "attack", MAL - adang "lie in wait for a. p.",

MAO - harapaki "join battle!"

Normally, according to Dempwolff, MAL DJ gets S/H in Polynesian,
e.g. MAL - tundjuk "forefinger" (=tuding), SAM - tusi "to show",
MAO - tuhi "to point at", TON - tuhu "forefinger". See last page.

U-Diphthongs and simple U

In Indo-European we have a vowel-graduation EU/OU/AU beside simple U corresponding to Semitic AU (Arabic) = Ī in Accadic = Ӧ in Hebrew beside simple U/O. In Polynesian, true diphthongs do not exist, but instead the same combinations of vowels. In all languages W can substitute U.

We already have met these vowels in numbers: 416, 422, 423, 443, 458, 489, 490, 520, 535, 540, 542, 544, 557, 559, 567, 584.

590.	MAO - kau "multitude, company"	NHG - Haufe, Lit - <i>kaūpas</i> "heap"
	kawa, kauika "heap"	ARAB - <i>kauda</i> "heap"
	TAG - kumpol "heap"	IE * <i>qeū-p</i> LB. 863
591.	TAG - lusak "dirt"	GREEK - <i>lūma</i> "dirt"
	MAL - lutu, lumar "dirt" lumus "dirt" luluk, lumpur "mud"	LAT - lutum "dirt" ALBAN - lum "mud" ARAB - <i>lauta</i> "stain, spot"
	MAO - raw "swamp"	IE * <i>leu</i> LB. 867
592.	MAL - kaul "tinder" kāwāh "crater"	GREEK - e-kau-sa "I burnt" HEBR - kūr "oven"
	MAO - kounga "firebrand" kaueti "a piece of wood for firebrand"	kāwāh "to burn" ACCAD - <i>kawū</i> "to burn" IE * <i>kau-</i> LB. 750
593.	MAL - kawal "watchman, sentry" mengawal "to guard"	NHG - schauen "to observe" LAT - cavēre "to take care"
	MAO - whaka-kau "to appear"	HEBR - qāwāh "to expect" IE * <i>qew-</i> LB. 756
594.	TAG - luag "wideness, width"	TOKH - ru "to open"
	MAL - ruang "space, large room"	NHG - Raum "space, room"
	MAO - rau "project, extend" raunui "broad" rauroha "to spread out"	HEBR - rewāh "space, distance" ARAB - rawāh "to be wide" IE * <i>rewə</i> LB. 748

595.	MAO - ruaki "to vomit"	LAT - ructāre "to erupt"
	TAG - luwa "sputum"	HEBR - roq "spittle"
	MAL - luik "to erupt"	ACCAD - rūtu "spittle"
	HOVA - lua "to vomit"	GREEK - ereugomai "I vomit" IE * reu-g LB. 884
596.	HOVA - uru "to burn"	HIT - war "to burn"
	JAV - urub "be burning"	ENGL - warm
	MAO - ura "glowing, red, brown"	ARAB - warā "to kindle"
	SAM - HAW - ula "red" (See No. 405)	HEBR - ḥor "be shining" IE * wer LB. 767
597.	JAV - ure "to hang loose"	ALBAN - vjer "I hang"
	MAL - urai "to hang loose"	LIT - svirti "to hang over"
	MAO - were "to hang, be sus- pended"	LET - svěrt "to weigh" IE * (s)wer
598.	MAL - urat "root"	ENGL - root = NHG - Wurzel
	MAO - weri "root, rootlet"	LAT - rādīx "root"
	HAW - weli "to take root"	IE * wrād-
599.	MAL - gua "cave, grotto"	GREEK - kheiā, LAT - fovea "cave, pit"
	MAO - kōwhao "a hole"	
600.	MAL - tukul "hammer"	GREEK - tykos "hammer, chisel"
	MAO - tuki "to pound, beat, knock"	LET - tukstēt "to beat"
	HAW - ku'i "to pound"	IE * (s)teu-q
	MAO - tuaki "to beat, throb"	

601. TB - tukkang, MAL, JAV - tukang GREEK - *teukhō* "I manufacture"
"craftsman, artisan" *teukhos* "tool, utensil"

MAO - *tūkaha* "strenuous, vigorous" NHG - *taugen* "to be able"
IE * *dheugh-*

602. MAL - punat "pus, abscess" LAT - *pūs*, GREEK - *pyos* "pus"
MAO - *pūhonga* "stinking"
pūhahana "inflamed (skin)" OI - *pūya* "pus"
piro "putrid, stinking" NHG - *faul* "putrid"
LIT - *pūliai* "pus"
IE * *peu-*

603. TAG - puti "to be white" LAT - *putus, pūrus* "clean"
MAL, JAV - putih "to be white" OI - *pūti* "cleaning"
IE * *peu/pu-*

604. MAL - pungkur "posterior part" GREEK - *pygē* "rear, seat,
JAV - pungkur "behind" buttocks"
JAV, MAL - puki "vulva" OLD RUSS - *pounian* "buttocks"
IE * *peu-g-*

605. MAO - *tū* "to stand, be erect" LET - *stāvēt* "to stand"
tūtika "upright" LIT - *stōviu* "I stand"
tumu "stamp, stake" ARAB - *tabata* "to stand,
be steady"
IE * *stāu-* LB. 491, 757

606. MAO - aua "far on, far advanced" LAT - *au-ferō* "I carry away"
TAG - awat "separation" LIT - *au* "away"
HOVA - avaka "to separate" IE * *au* "away" LB.738

607. MAO - au "string, cord" OI - *vayati* "he weaves"
LIT - *ā-tum* "to weave"
OLD NOR - *wadr* "rope, snare"

608. MAO - *kōangi* "cool"
kū "showery weather"
kui "cold"
kōraki "northwind" (raki)
kawaru "gale"
keo "frost"
kōwhaowhao "light showery
rain"
okewa "nimbus, rain, cloud"
kauanu, kōwanu "cold"
ENGL - shower = NHG - Schauer
ARMEN - *çurt* "cold"
LAT - *caurus* "north-wind"
IE * (s)*kōw-ero-* LB.520
(the Maori words show the
origin from the northern
hemisphere)

609. MAO - kau "stalk" kaukau "spear"	LAT - caulis "stalk" GREEK - kaulos "stalk, bone" IE * <i>qau-l-</i> LB. 866
610. TB - ruang "a hole" JAV - luwang "a hole, a pit" MAL - lubang "a hole" MAO - rua "a pit, hole, grave" HAV - lua "a pit, a hole"	LIT - ӯrva "a cave" POLN - rów "a pit" OLD SLAV - ryti "to dig" LAT - rutrum "a spade" IE * <i>reu-</i>
611. TAG - lawa "a spider" NGD - lalawa "a cobweb" MAL - lawa "a rope" lawai "thread" TON - kaleve, leve "a spider" MAO - rawe "to wrap round" kārewa "cord"	OI - lū-tā "a spider" GREEK - klōthō "I spin" may suggest a prefix k-in IE, too.
612. MAL - kuasa "power, authority" kuat "strong, firm" JAV - kon "to order" MAO - kauati "chief"	ARAB - qawiya V "strengthen oneself" HEBR - kābōd "authority" OI - śavas "strength" LIT - pa-suné "vigor" IE * <i>keu-</i>
613. MAO - rūtā "rage, bluster" rūtaki "furious" SAM - luluta "to blow hard" MAL - libut "storm" NGD - riwut "storm"	OLD SLAV - lūtiti se "to rage" HEBR - lohat "raging, flaming" IE * <i>lēut-</i> LB. 724
614. MAO - taurua "long (time)"	ARAB - tuwāl "long"

615. MAO - auraki "to return" ARAB - ʻala u (aul) "to return"

616. MAO - kaweka "long, tall"
"ridge" NHG - hoch = ENGL - high
LIT - kaukarà "hill"
IE * qeuq LB. 1005

617. MAO - pūhou "young, youthful"
puhi "virgin" ENGL - foal, LAT - puer "boy"
ARAB - fau'a "blossom of
youth"
IE * pōu/pu-

618. MAL - puput "to blow"
EFU - ma-pu "to blow"
MAO - pū "to blow gently"
apū "squall, gust, billow"
puhoro "stormy"
pūawhe "be blown about"
puāwanga "land breeze" LET - pūga "gust"
OI - phuphusa "lungs"
HEBR - pūah "to blow"
IE * pū- LB. 881

619. SAM, TAH - tua "the back"
HAW - kua "the back"
MAO - tuara "the back, ally"
MAL - tulangi "the bone" GREEK - tylē "the hump"
OLD SLAV - tyls "neck"
IE * tūl- LB. 795

620. MAO - tau "attack"
taua "hostile expedition"
wai-taua "army" HIT - tuzzi "army"
LAT - duellum(bellum) "war"
GREEK - dēios "hostile"
ANGLO SAK - tienan "to vex"
IE * dāu-

TAH - taua "war"
MARQ - toa "a warrior"
SAM - tauga "a fighting"

621. SAM, TON, - ua "neck" GREEK - aukhēn "neck"
MAO - ua "backbone, neck"
waha "to carry on back" IE * augh-/ugh-

622. MAO - rauiti "small, fine, thin"
rauangi "thin, fine, tender" ENGL - little
OHG - luzzil "little, mean"
IE * leud-

623.	TAG - laolao "slackness" JAV - lolo "to lament" (D - lavlav)	ENGL - to slouch SERB - lutati "to loiter" NORWEG - slure "lazy man" IE * (s)ieu-
624.	MAO - ngau "to raise a cry"	ARAB - [‘] awā "to howl" HIT - ^h uwā "oracle-bird"
625.	MAO - tau "come to rest, alight" tō "calm, tranquil"	MIR - tō "still, calm" OI - tusyati "he quiets down" IE * taus-
626.	JAV - luruh "be calm, silent" FIJ - ruru "be quiet" (EG - hrw "be quiet, at peace")	LIT - rova, NHG - Ruhe "rest, repose, calm" ARAB - rahw "rest, repose" IE * rōwā, rēwā LB.103
627.	MAO - rau <u>to catch</u> rauhi "to hold" whaka-rau "take captive" ārau "to gather" TAG - rauma, raupa "to obtain"	OLD SLAV - loviti "to catch, hunt" OI - lō-tam "booty, spoil" IE * lāu-
628.	MAL - lawi-lawi "tail-feathers"	OI - lū-na "tail"
629.	MAO - pau "consumed, exhausted" pāahu "to put off, adjourn" pupau "exhausted, come to an end" SAM - fa'a-pau "to bring to a stand" POLYN - pō "night"	GREEK - pauomai "I cease" paula "rest" SLOVEN - delo-pust "leisure-time" IE * pau-
630.	MAO - newha (WH for W) "to doze" nenewha "to doze" HOVA - nufi "a dream" NGD - nupi "a dream" MAL - nidera "sleep"	ARAB - naum "sleep" HEBR - nūm "to sleep" LIT - snaudulys "sleep" IE * sneu-dh-

631. MAO - kā-newha "unripe, immature, underdone"
(Semitic B for W at the end) IE * *nowo* = new, NHG - neu
HEBR - *nūb* "to grow, germinate"
LB. 104

632. MAO - hiwi "old, dead branch" ARAB - *šaib* "grey hair, old age"
HEBR - *šib* "grey hair, old age"

633. MAO - awe "the human soul after death" HEBR - *ōb* "ghost (of charm)"

634. TAG - asawa "husband, wife" ARAB - *zaug* "husband"
NGD - sawe "wife" *zauga* "wife"

635. MAO - taukari "penis" ARAB - dakar, pl. dukūr "penis"

636. MAL - aur, NGD - haur "name of a bamboo sort" NORWEG - *aul* "a hollow stalk"
OLD PRUSS - *aulis* "shin-bone"
GREEK - *aulos* "a tube-flute"
IE * *aul-*

637. TAG - sulol, JAV, MAL - sulur, ACCAD - *šuršu*, HEBR - *šores*
NGD - suloh "shoot" "root"
TON - huli "sucker" HIT - *šurka* "root"
MAO - huri "young shoot, sprout" IE * *swer-* LB. 641

638. MAO - kūao "young of animal" ARAB - *qūb* "young of bird"

639. MAL - tubir "deep" ENGL - deep = NHG - tief
MAO - taupunga "sink, submerge" LIT - *dubūs* "deep, hollow"
tūpou "steep, dive, plunge" daubā "gorge"
tūpari "cliff" NHG - *taufen* "baptize"
IE * *dheub/p-*

640. MAO - tau "sing, song" OI - *stōtar* "singer of praise"
TON - tau "a song" stuta "praised"
TAH - tau "to invoke in prayer" IE * *steu-*

MAO - tūā "spell"

641. HAW - mumu "to hum" OI - *mī*, NHG - *Mücke* "gnat"
SAM - mumu "to be in swarms" LAT - *mūsa* "fly"
GREEK - *mīia* "fly"

MAO - uka "hard, firm"	OI - ugra "powerful"
uku "ally, supporting tribe"	AVEST - ugra "strong, robust"
TAH - uaua "tough"	LAT - auxilium "help" LB.882
MAO - tō "to set(sun), dive"	GREEK - dyetai "it sets(sun)"
TON - to "to set, fall"	dysmai "sunset"
MAO - tauhinga "to decline(sun)"	OI - dōsa "evening"
JAV - dawuh "to fall"	IE * deu- LB. 395
MAO - aua "those before men- tioned"	OI - ava "that"
(EG - w (suffix) "they, them")	HEBR - hū "that"
MAL - uap, JAV - uwab "steam"	ARAB - huwa "he" LB. 676
MAO - uta "to load" utanga "burden, freight"	LAT - vapor "steam" OI - vāpayati "it makes blow"
SAM - uta "the load of a canoe"	ARAB - auda "a burden, load"
MAL - utang "a debt"	
MAO - koa "glad, joyful"	LAT - gaudēre "to rejoice"
MANG - koakoa "to rejoice"	ARAB - gabāṭa "to rejoice"
TAH - oa "joy, to rejoice"	IE * gāu- LB.303
MAO - ao "to scoop up"	LAT - haurīre "to scoop up"
SAM - ao "to collect"	OLD NORTH - ausa "to scoop up" IE * aus-
HAW - ao "light, day".	ENGL - east, LIT - aušrà "dawn"
MAO - ao "dawn, daytime" = SAM (EG - haw "time, lifetime")	OI - vāsara "day" IE * aues- LB. 741

650. MAO - aotea "bird"
(k)owhangā "birds' nest"
LAT - avis "bird"
ARMEN - hau "bird, coq"
GREEK - aetos "eagle"
ARAB - auh "white of egg"
IE * awei-

651. MAO - nukuao "sheltered spot,
valley"
(first u assimilated)
ARAB - n̄gā u "to save oneself"
mangāt "a safe spot"
ENGL - nook

652. MAO - nuku "a wide extent, earth" ACCAD - nagū "region, district"
MANG - nuku "the earth, a country"
SAM - nu'u "a district, country,
island"
HEBR - nū "to refuse, prevent"

653. MAO - nau "to refuse"
naunau "angry"
HAW - nau "unfriendly"
ENGL - light, LAT - lux "light"
LAT - lucerna "lamp"
IE * leuq- LB. 832

654. MAL - lulu "torch"
TB - luluk "tinder"
LAT - movēre "to move"
mōtus "moved"
HIT - mūtāi "remove"
OI - mōsa "thief"
IE * meu

655. MAO - mau "to carry, bring"
maunu "to go forth, emigrate"
motu "moved to a distance"
whaka-moho "to steal softly"
ARAB - gūda "goodness"
LIT - žūvū "I perish, die"
HEBR - gāwač "to die"
IE * gheu- LB. 745

656. MAO - kou "good"
657. MAO - kewa "extinguished"
(With different guttural:)
LAT - clūnis "buttocks"
OI - srōni "buttocks"
ARAB - halif "posterior, loins"
IE * klou-ni-

658. MAO - kururemu "tail of bird"
kuruhope "buttocks"
(remu "buttocks", hope
"loins")

659.	JAV - tuding "a hint" MAL - tuding "show with fingers" SAM - tusi "to show" MAO - tūtōhi "sign, indication"	HEBR - tāwāh "make signs"
660.	MAO - tautau "thread on a string" taua "to begin to weave" tuku "a web of a spider" tui "thread on a string"	HEBR - tāwāh "to weave, spin" ARAB - tawan "a mat" taub "a garment"
661.	MAL - turus "a stake, pale" TAG - tulos, NGD - turus "stake, pale"	GREEK * stauros "a pale, stake" OISL- staurr "pale"
662.	MAL - mulut "mouth" HOVA - mulutra "lips"	NHG - Maul "mouth" LET - smaule "mouth" GREEK - myllon "lip" IE * mūl-
663.	TB - dao, JAV - doh "distance" MAO - tūārangi "distance, from afar" tauke "apart, separate" tauiwi "strange tribe, foreign race"	OI - dūra "far, wide" dūrāt "from afar" HIT - tuwala "far" tuwa "wide" IE * deu- LB.869
664.	TAG - tulo "a drop" NGD - turo "to drop, drip" MAO - tūrohi "exhausted" tūror "sick person"	ANGLO SAX - ðawenian "to wet" ARAB - tabala "to consume" LAT - tābēs "sickness" IE * tā/tāu/tu LB.425
665.	MAO - tōkai "to copulate" JAV - tukul "to germinate"	OI - tōkam "children" (= engendered) HIT - tuhhai "give birth" IE * teuq- (HIT - differing)

666. MAO - tūhea "deserted, desolate" OI - tucchá "desolate, empty"
RUSS - tóščij "empty, meagre"
IE * teus-

667. TAG - tuwa "joy"
TB, MAL - tuah "happiness"
MAO - tūwaewae "visitors, company" LAT - tuēri "to protect"
NGD - ka-tau "to love"
JAV - tungun "to inspect, supervise"
TB - tungu "to advise"
ARAB - tawā i "to welcome"
OISL - þýda "friendship"
in-tuēri "to observe"
IE * teu- LB. 917

668. HAW - kauwō "to drag, haul, draw along"
MAO - tō "to drag, haul"
SAM - toso "to drag"
TAH - too "to pull, drag along"
MAO - tukatuka "start up, proceed forward"
LAT - dūcere "to drag, draw, proceed forward"
NHG - ziehen "to draw, pull, proceed forward"
IE * deuq-

669. MAO - hauhau "cool"
huka "foam, froth, cold"
hūnoni "cold, shivering"
TAH - haumoe "cold night"
HAW - hau "cool breeze"
LET - aūksts "cold"
LIT - áušti "become cold"
AVEST - aota "cold"
IE * ou-g-

670. MAO - tukorou (au) "to desire"
tūkari "eager, lasciviousness"
tukou "clitoris"
ARAB - tāqa u "to desire"

671. MAO - tuhi "to gleam, shine"
MAL - dauk "white horse"
OI - dhāvati "it gleams"
dhavala "bright light"
ARAB - dahab "gold"
IE * dheu- LB. 697

672. MAO - ruku "to sink, dive, perform ceremonial ablutions"
 HAW - lu'u "to dive, spill out"
 TB - luso "to clean by rinsing"
 MAL - euak "a well"

HIT - lahhuwai "to pour out"
 LAT - lavāre "to wash"
 GREEK - louō "I wash"
 IE * lou-

673. MAO - kawa "to clutch, grasp"
 kawe "go to fetch, handle"
 SAM - avei "the handle of a mat basket"
 TAG - gawa "work"

LET - güt "to catch, snatch"
 GREEK - en-gyaō "I hand over"
 AVEST - gava "both hands"
 IE * gou/gū

674. MAO - kāwai "flock"

ARAB - guat "sheep herd"

675. JAV - kukub "covered"
 TAG - kubo "hut"
 JAV - kuwu "a hut"
 MAO - kuhu "cooking shed"
 kāuta "cooking shed"

OI - skāuti "he covers"
 NHG - Scheune, Scheuer "barn, shed"
 ARAB - kūh "hut"
 HEBR - hawwah "tent, habitation"
 IE * (s)qeu- LB.763

676. JAV - kukur "scraped"
 TAG - kulkol "scraped, scratched"
 MAO - kauoro "to grind"
 kauhoro "to scrape, rub"
 kowani "to scrape"
 kauoroi "to scrape, rub"
 kāuto "to rub, knead, press"

NHG - scheuern "scour, rub"
 LIT - skutū "I scrape"
 LET - skurināt "scrape oneself"
 IE * sqēu-

677. MAO - whaka-kewa "to wink"
 whaka-keukeu "to shake, disturb"
 kaurori "to totter, swing"
 kautārere "to swing"

LAT - cēvēre "to shake"
 CEKH - kývati "to wink, nod, shake"
 IE * qēu-

678. MAO - koukou "anoint, sprinkle" GREEK - kheūma "founding, casting"
kōua "sprinkling rain" ISL GEYSIR
MAL - kuala "mouth of a river" LAT - fundere "to pour"
IE * ǵheu-

679. MAO - taurangi "unsettled, changing" ARAB - dāla u "to change"
taurewa "having no settled habitation"

680. MAO - atawhai "show kindness to, foster, kind" ARAB - aduba "to be well educated"
HAW - akahai "to be tender, of heart" V. "prove kind"
TAH - atavai "pretty, elegant" OLD SLAV - po-doba "decency"
(MAL - adab "decency" from ARAB) IE * dhabh- LB.407

681. MAO - kauae, kauwae "jaw, chin" NHG - kauen = ENGL - to chew
HAW - auwae "chin" LET - žaūnas "jaw, chin"
MARQ - kouvae "chin" IE * gyeu-
JAV - gugut "to gnaw, nibble"

682. MAO - mutu "truncated, mutilated, cropped" LAT - mutilus, mutidus "mutilated"
SAM - fa'a-mutu "to mutilate" mūtus "mute"
MARQ - mutu "mute, dumb" IE * mut-

683. MAO - tuhi "odor" LET - dvaša "breath, odor"
tawau "haze, light smoke" GOTH - dauns "odor, vapor"
tuāhu "a sacred place" GREEK - thyō "I sacrifice"
IE * dheu/dhewes LB.470

684. MAO - rutunga "anything broken" LAT - ruīna "ruin"
rutu "fall in drops, drip, dash down, fell" rūdus "rubble"
MAL - runtuh "broken down" NHG - reuten, roden "to clear, stub"

685. POLYNES - atua "god"	GREEK - Zeus
MAL - tuhan "Deity" tuan "a lord" (y dropped like in 681) Perhaps HEBR Yahweh (Y dropped like in LAT - Jupiter)	OLD NORD - <i>tívar</i> "gods" OI - <i>dēva</i> "god" IE * <i>dyēu-/deiw</i>
Often we meet, in Malayan-Polynesian, U instead of IE. E/O, so in No. 402, 404, 425, 439, 446, 451, 452 and in	
686. JAV - wuli "ear of corn"	OLD PRUSS - <i>wolti</i> "ear of corn"
MAL - bulir "ear of corn"	LIT - <i>valtis</i> "panicle of oats" HEBR - <i>ši-bolet</i> "ear of corn" ARAB - <i>sa-bal</i> "ear of corn" IE * <i>wel-</i> LB.88
687. MAL - bulang "twisted together turned"	LAT - <i>volvere</i> "to turn, roll" NHG - <i>wälzen</i> "to roll"
SAM - fuli "to turn over"	IE * <i>wel-</i> LB.86
MAO - huri "to turn round"	
688. TAG - bulos "intention"	LAT - <i>velle</i> , NHG - <i>wollen</i> "to be willing"
HOVA - vuluvulu "intention"	
MAO - whiri "to select, choose" (wh for w) (warawara No. 420)	HEBR - <i>bārāh</i> "to select,choose" IE * <i>wel-</i> LB.806
689. JAV, MAL-kuning "to be yellow"	GREEK - <i>knēkos</i> "yellow"
JAV - kunir "Gelbwurz"	ENGL - honey = NHG - Honig
NGD - kuningan "brass"	<i>kāñcana</i> "gold" IE * <i>k(a)neko-</i>
690. JAV - kurung "enclosure, fence"	ACCAD - <i>kalū</i> , <i>kullu</i> "to hold back"
NGD - kurong "imprisoned"	LAT - <i>carcer</i> "prison"
TB - hurung "imprisoned"	ARAB - <i>karār</i> "cellar" IE * <i>kel-</i> LB.137, 827

691.	NGD - Kurap "scurf" MAL - kurap, TB - gurap "a skin disease"	ENGL - scurf = NHG - Schorf LIT - krāmas "scab, scurf" IE * (s)ker(p) * (s)kre-m
692.	TAG - sukal "dirt" JAV - suker "dirt"	HIT - šakkar "filth" GREEK - skōr "dirt, filth" IE * sker- LB. 277
693.	MAL, TB - guling "rolled" NGD - galing "to roll" TAG - gulong "a roll" = ML - gulung MAL - giling "to roll" JAV - gilis "to roll"	OI - gula "a ball" HEBR - galgal "a wheel" ACCAD - galālu "to roll" IE * gel- LB. 118
694.	MAL - guri "small earthen pot" TB - guriguir "a small earthen pot" TAG - galong "a jug"	ARAB - ḡarra "jug of clay"
695.	MAL - goris, garut "a scratch" TAG - gulis "to scratch" TAG - galis "scabies" JAV - garis "a scratch"	LIT - žeriu "I scratch" ARAB - ḫarasa "to scrape" IE * ḡher- LB. 205
696.	MAL, TG - gunting "scissors" TB - gutting "scissors" MAO - koti "to cut in two, divide" HAW - oki "to cut off, to cut in two"	ARAB - ḡada'a "to cut off" ḡadama "to cut off" ACCAD - gadāmu "to cut" HEBR - gāzar "to cut"
		Addendum:
697.	MAL - kukut "to shrink" TB - butbut "to shrink"	LIT - kūdaū "I shrink" SWED - hott "small, shrunken man" IE * (s)qeut/dh-

Chapter VI demonstrates how B and W interchange in the different languages. In Semitic we have B for W of the Indo-European languages at the beginning of words, but also at the end of the primitive root, while W is to be found in the interior of the primitive roots. The same distribution seems to exist in Egyptian. So EG - bas "devour", seems to correspond to Latin *Ves-ci* "to eat", EG - bskw "entrails" to LAT - *viscera* "entrails", EG - kb "cold", to our No. 608, EG - bnn "to beget" to LAT - *Venus*, HEBR - bēn "son" (engendered) and OI - vanati "he loves", EG - bak "work", to IE * *werg* = ENGL - work, EG - bas "jar", to LAT - was "vase", EG - nb "to tie", to IE * *sneu-* in GREEK - *neuron* "sinew", but also EG - nbi "swim", to MAO - nawa "to swim".

On the other hand, in Egyptian as in Semitic we find W for IE. U - diphthongs, sometimes also for IE. W: EG - wdaw "prosperity", related to IE * *audh-* in LB. 889 (Anglo-Saxon - ēad "possession"); EG - what "cauldron" and IE * *auqwh-* "cauldron" (LB. 746); EG - wat "cord", ARAB - *watar* "sinew", and IE * *audh-*, MAO - uaua "sinew" EG - wa "far", and our No. 606; EG - wass "urinate" and IE * *au-* "water"; EG - waht "corn" and IE * *awig-* "oats"; EG - wgb "rise of sun", and IE * *aug-*, in GREEK - *auge* "daylight" (LB. 742), but also EG - hwd "rich man" and HEBR - kābēd "heavy, rich" (LB. 90), EG - šnw "net", meshes" and OI - snāvan "band, sinew" (see above IE * *sneu-*), EG - hwi "to protect, prevent, avoid" and NHG - Schutz "protection" from IE * (s)qeu- (LB. 763, 873), ENGL - shoe, and perhaps EG - usb "bull", beside IE * *wers-* in LET - *versis* "ox".

Chapter XII

I-Diphthongs and Simple I

Indo-European and Polynesian distinguish AI and EI, though Polynesian is rather in-consistent in this matter.

See samples No. 418, 430, 431, 454, 489.
and others.

698. MAO - koi "sharp, spike, splinter"
kokoi "sharp", toki "an axe"
koinga "point, edge"
kira "with sharp points"
koikoi "a spear", HAW - toittoi
"summit"

OI - ́síšáti "he sharpens"
OISL - hein "a hone"
ARMEN - sair "an edge"
HEBR - kidón "a spit"
IE * kói/kéi- LB. 778

699. TAG - kita "to see"
EFU - kite "to appear"
MAO - kite "to see, perceive"

OI - cētati "he perceives"
GREEK - tērēō "I perceive"
ACCAD - hi³áru "to choose"
IE * qwei-t- LB. 251

700. JAV - kiwa "left (not right)"
HOVA - havia "left"
MAL - kiwa "to be awkward"

LAT - scaevus "left, awkward"
GREEK - skaios "left"
IE * skaiwo-

701. TAG, MAL - daya "ruse, cunning"

ARAB - dahiya "to be cunning"

702. JAV, MAL, NGD - kayu "tree, wood"
TAG - kahoi "tree, wood"
TON - akau "tree, wood"

ENGL - heath
OLD CYMR - koit "wood"
SYR - kaisā "wood"
IE * kai-to- LB. 970

703. HOVA - hai "burning"
TAG - kahig "to poke the fire"

NHG - heiss "hot"
LIT - kaitrā "glowing fire"
ARAB - qaiż "summer heat"
IE * qai/qi- LB. 775

704. JAV - kaia(kaia) "a mode"
NGD - kai, kakai "this way, thus"
MAO - ki "if"
MAL - kajak "thus, as if"

ACCAD - ki, ke "thus, like"
HEBR - kēn "so, therefore"
ki "if, when"
ARAB - kaifa "how"
ACCAD - kikā "so, thus"
IE * qai- LB. 157

705. MAO - tika "way, path"
NHG - Steig "path"
LIT - stiga "path"
IE * steigh-

706. MAL - tikam "to stab"
TB - tiham "to stab"
TAG - tikam "to battle"
MAO - tioka "to pierce"
ENGL - stitch
GREEK - stigma "point, sting"
IE * (s)teig-

707. TB, MAL - tingi "to be high"
HOVA - tsingi "top"
MAO - tia "to stick in"
titi "peg, pin, stick in"
tito "barb of a hook"
timo "peck, prick, strike"
tihi "summit, peak, top, point"
LAT - stilus "stick, stalk"
AVEST - staēra "peak of mountain"
LAT - stimulus "prick, prickle"
IE * stei-

708. MAL, TB - ia "he, she"
POLYNES - ia "he, she"
(ARAB ya - (prefix) "he")
OI - ayam "he"
LAT, GOTH - i-s "he"
IE * i-

709. MAO - ina, inaina "to bask, warm ones!"
MANG - inaina "to warm ones., torch,
to dry"
HIT - imu "to roast"

10. MAO - piri "to stick, adhere, cling,
love"
pirihonga "attached, faithful"
TAH - piri "narrow, to stick to"
HAW - pili "to stick together"
ENGL - friend
GOTH - frijōn "to love"
OI - priya "beloved"
IE * prāi- LB.997

11. MAO - etc. kai "to eat, food, drink"
HAW, TAH - 'ai "to eat food"
MOA - kaiao "alive, living"
MAL - giat "active" (=ENGL - quick)
LAT - vivere "to live"
OIR - biad "food"
CYMR - bwyd "to eat"
IE * gʷei- LB.784

712. MAO - kei, koi "whilst"
TON - kei "yet, whilst, during"
ARAB - h̄inama "whilst, when"

713. MAL - pingai "clear yellow"
MAO - whaka-paipai "to adorn,
ornamental"
OI - piñjara "golden-yellow"
pēsala "adorned"
LAT - pingere "to paint"
IE * peig/peiq- LB. 935

714. MAO - koi "to move about"
whaka-kīkī "to instigate"
(The prefix kai-denoting an
agent may be related)
LAT - ciēre "to move"
GREEK - kiō "I go away"
NHG - heissen "to bid"
IE * qēi- LB. 785

715. MAL - kail-kail "pains in the
gullet"
HEBR - h̄il "pains"
ACCAD - hayāltu "suffering
throws"

716. JAV - lali "to forget"
MAL - lali "be without sensations"
TB - laung "shadow" (D*- lajung)
GREEK - lēito "he forgot"
HEBR - līlāh = ARAB - laila
"night"
IE * lāi/lā- LB. 462

717. MAL - kaja "rich"
JAV - kaja "goods"
TOKH - śāte "rich"
AVEST - śāiti "joy"
LAT - quiēs "rest, repose"
IE * kʷeia-

718. TB - gitik "to provoke"
HOVA - kitsika "to tickle"
NHG - kitzeln "tickle"
ARMEN - kitak "a sting"
IE * geid-

719. MAO - kai "quantity, number"
kiki "crowded"
whaka-ki "to fill"
MARQ - kikina "full"
(EG - hayt "heap of corpses")
OI - caya "heap, accumulation"
PERS - čidan "to collect"
ACCAD - hayālu "troops",
ARAM - hail
IE * qʷei-

720. MAL - laju "to whither, fade"
TB - leas "to be feeble, weakly"
MAL - lalai "indifferent"
HAW - ma-lino "calm, quiet"
LAT - lēnis "soft, mild"
LET - laita f "lazy"
HEBR - lājēt "slowness"
IE * lē(i)- LB. 797

21. MAO - <i>kaio</i> "lock of hair"	GREEK - <i>khaítē</i> "lock, mane" AVEST - <i>gāēsa</i> "curling hair" IE * <i>ghai-tā</i>
22. MAO - <i>oi, ohi</i> "be vigorous, grow, youth, childhood"	OI - <i>āyu-</i> "vital power" GREEK - <i>aiōn</i> "vital power, time of life" IE * <i>ayu-</i>
23. MAO - <i>ngoio</i> "weak, weary" <i>ngingo</i> "old woman"	ARAB - <i>‘ay</i> "exhausted, feeble"
24. MAO - <i>koiri</i> "changeable"	ARAB - <i>gāra i II</i> "to change"
25. MAO - <i>titi</i> "to shine" <i>tiaho</i> "to shine" (<i>aho</i> "radiant light") <i>taitea</i> "pale, white" (<i>tea</i> "white")	OI - <i>dīdēti</i> "it shines" ON - <i>teitr</i> "clear, serene" Old Nord. IE * <i>dei/di-</i>
26. MAO - <i>tio</i> "ice, pinched with cold" <i>taewa, taiwa</i> "cold"	LAT - <i>stīria</i> "icicle" OI - <i>styāyatē</i> "it curdles, gets hard" IE * <i>stāi/sti-</i>
27. MAO - <i>pihonga</i> "putrid" <i>pihau</i> "omission of wind"	ARAB - <i>afyah</i> "smelling"
TON - <i>bihogo</i> "a stink, stench"	
28. MAO - <i>koina</i> "that is, those are" <i>koinei, koineki</i> "that is, those are"	GREEK - <i>keinos</i> "that" ENGL - <i>he, HIT - ki</i> "this" IE * <i>kei/kio-</i>
29. MAO - <i>maioro</i> "earthworks, wall and fosse for fortification"	OI - <i>mita</i> "to fortify" LAT - <i>mūrus</i> "wall" <i>moenia</i> "town wall" IE * <i>mei-</i>
30. MAO - <i>maiki</i> "to remove, migrate" (EG - <i>mi</i> "come!")	LAT - <i>migrāre</i> "to wander" GREEK - <i>ameibomai</i> "I migrate" UG - <i>mgi</i> "I come" IE * <i>meig^W-</i>
31. MAO - <i>piha</i> "gills of fish"	LAT - <i>spirāre</i> "to blow, breathe"
HAW - <i>pihapiha</i> "lungs or lights of a fish"	<i>piscis</i> = fish
MAO - <i>pihanga</i> "window"	OLD SLAV - <i>pīstalj</i> "to whistle" IE * <i>peis-</i>

732. JAV, MAL - pipis "fine grinded" LAT - pistor "baker"
NGD - pipis "fine pounded" pinsere "to pound"
MAO - pehu "to pound, mash" AVEST - pišant "pounding"
IE * pis-

733. NGD - rikut "shiver, shudder" GREEK - rīgos "frost"
FIJ - riko "to shiver, shudder" LAT - rīgēre "to be rigid"
IE * rīgēre
GREEK - rīgeō "I shudder"
IE * srīg-

734. TAG - iyak "to cry" LET - aicināt "to call, invite"
MAL - ter-ia "to cry" GREEK - aikazei "he calls"
MAO - ingo "the name" IE * aiq-

735. TAG - payung "parasol, umbrella" ARAB - fai' "shadow"
JAV, MAL - pajung "parasol, umbrella"

736. MAO - āianei "today, now" IE * aier, aien- "day,
HAW - aenei "now" morning"
* aieni "on the day"
MANG - aranei "now" (locat.)
(MAO - nōnaianei = IE * nūn
(now) + *aieni)

737. MAO - ko wai "who?" LAT - quis = HIT - kwiš "who?"
RAROTONG - koai "who?" IE * qʷi/qʷei-

738. MAO - aihunga "frost" ENGL - ice = NHG - Eis
AVEST - isu "icy"
IE * eis-

739. MAL - piala "cup" borrowed from GREEK - fiale (ancient phialā)
"bowl, cup"

740. TB - limut "moss" LAT - limus "mud, mire"
SAM - limu "moss, seaweed" ENGL - slime
MAO - rei "swampy ground, wet" OISL - sly "slimy water plants"
IE * lei-

741. MAO - mimi "to urinate, stream, creek"
 HAW - mi "to void water"
 (EG - mi(w) "waters")

LAT - mingere "to urinate"
 ANGLO SAX - mīgan "to urinate"
 OI - mēhati "he makes water"
 HEBR - mayam "water"
 IE * mei-gh-

742. MAL - pinggir "edge, seam"
 MAO - pipi "small entering wedge"
 pihi "to cut, split"

ENGL - spit
 GERMAN - Spickel "wedge" =
 Speil
 ARAB - isfin, GREEK - sfēn
 "wedge"
 IE * spei- LB. 910

743. TAG - ku-lai "color"
 MAL - ku-rai "marbled"
 HAW - lei "ornamental dress"

LIT - rāimas "many-colored"
 RUSS - ribji "many-colored"
 IE * rei/roi-

744. MAO - whaka-rei "carved work"
 TON - lei "the whales tooth"
 faka-liu "hollow out a tree"

LAT - rīma "a fissure"
 LET - riēwa "a fissure"
 OI - rikhati "he scratches"
 IE * rei-

45. NGD - lauk "a fish"
 SAM - ma-lau "kinds of fish"
 MAO - raukura "a fresh-water fish"

LAT - lūcius "a pike"
 GREEK - leūkos "a fish"

46. MAL, JAV - kerapu "name of a fish" LAT - carpa "carp"

47. MAL - riam, HOVA - riana "rapid"
 HOVA - riaka "rain"
 NGD - riak "to wave"

OI - rīti "a stream"
 IR - rīan "the sea"
 OLD SAX - rīth "a rapid"
 IE * rei-

48. MAO - rei "cherished possession"
 TAH - reina "to obtain"
 TAG - liha "a cluster"

LAT - rēs "wealthy, thing"
 OI - rai "possession, wealth"
 ARAB - rāna i "to seize"
 IE * rei- LB. 906

749. MAO - ma-tikara "finger" toi "finger, toe"	ENGL - toe = NHG - Zehe LAT - digitus "finger" IE * deik- LB. 364
750. MAL - gaja "power, strength"	OI - jiya "power, force" GREEK - biā "power, force" OLD NORTH - kveita "over-power" IE * gʷeia-
751. HAW - lina "soft, adhesive, sticky, tenacious, glutinous"	OI - liyatē "it sticks, adheres" LAT - linere "to spread, smear" IE * lei- LB. 693, 896
752. MAO - pihī "spring up, begin to grow" HAW - piha "full, pregnant, stuff" pihana "fullness"	OI - sphira "thick" ANGLO SAX - spōwan "to thrive" HIT - išpāi "to eat one's fill" IE * spēi/spi-
753. MAO - tihitihi "idling, trifling" tīhoi "vagabond"	ARAB - tāša i "to be idling, aimless"
754. TAG - sili "to sieve, sift" MAO - hītari "sieve"	BRET - sil "sieve" LIT - sietas "sieve" IR - sithland "sifting" IE * sēi-
755. MAO - aitu "sickness, calamity" āinga "violence, driving force" HAW - aikuaiku "a kind of sickness"	OI - īti "trouble, need" HEBR - īyad "trouble, need" IE * ai- LB. 904
756. HAW - ipo "to cohabit before marriage" TAH, MAO - ai "to copulate" SAM - ainga "a family" HOVA - aivo "children" (EG - ipt "harem")	GREEK - oifō "I have sexual intercourse" OI - yabhati "he copulates unchastly" IE * eibh-

757. MAO - riu "belly, chest"
 ariā "likeness, resemblance"
 (EG - irw "shape, form")

GOTH - leik "belly"
 LIT - lygus = ENGL - like
 IE * leig/līg-

758. MAO - ngaio "deliberate, clever"

ARAB - ə̄ahil "ruler"

759. MAO - ia "a current, rushing stream"
 (EG - iarw "rushes")

IE * yā-in river names
 (Pok. 296)

760. MAO - aporei "principal"

LAT - prīmus "first"
 LET - priēša "front, fore"
 IE * prei-

761. MAO - ngia "to seem"
 whaka-ngita "eye, face"
 (EG - ə̄d "to perceive")

SEMIT - ə̄ain "eye"
 (To suppose an original root ə̄ai)

762. MAO - keiā, kaiā "to steal, thief"
 (EG - hay "be naked")

GREEK - khēros "empty, bereaved"
 HEBR - yā-hēf "naked, barefoot"
 IE * ghē(i)- LB. 914

763. MAO - ngita "thorn"
 (EG - ə̄d "edge, margin")

ARAB - ə̄idd, ə̄idān "thorn"
 IE * edh-lo- LB. 989

764. MAO - tiu "to soar, swing"
 tionioni "to flutter, hover"

OI - diyati "he flies, soars"
 GREEK - diō "I fly"
 UG - day "to fly"
 IE * dei-

765. MAO - taitaiāhenga "producing no food"
 titōhea "barren, exhausted"

ARAB - tīh "desert, wilderness"

766. MAO - hāpine "to scrape flax"

HIT - ūsapiyāi, ūsippāy "to peel, pare"
 ARAB - safan "emery"

767. MAO - whaka-nihoniho "quarrel"
 nehenehe "quarrel"

ARAB - nizāc "fight, quarrel"
 nazala III "begin quarrel"

768. MAO - *āwhina* "assist, benefit, befriend" ARAB - *qawana* "to help, assist"
(WH for W)

769. MAO - *whiwhi* "to wind, fasten" LAT - *fiscus* "a twisted basket"
TAH - *fifi* "entangled" fascina "a twisted basket"
TON - *fi* "to plait, twist, curl" IE * *bhei-dh-*

As in the preceding chapter we showed that sometimes in Malayo-Polynesian IE E/O appears as U, so I is possible in the place of IE E/O:

770. MAL - *pintal* "twisted, threaded" HEBR - *pātal* "to twist, turn"
NGD - *pintal* "twisted together" HEBR - *pātīl*, ARAB - *fatla* "thread"
NHG - *Faden* "thread" IE * *pet-* LB. 417

771. TB - *sirup*, NGD - *surup* "to sip" LAT - *sorbēre* "to sip"
LET - *surbt* "to sip" ARAB - *šariba* "to sip"
IE * *serbh-* LB. 597

772. MAL, NGD - *pintar* "clever" ARAB - *fātin* "clever, wise"
JAV - *pinter* "clever" *fītna* "cleverness"

773. JAV - *gilang* "to blink" ENGL - *gold* = SLAV - *zlatō*
MAL - *gilang* "to glitter" NHG - *glänzen* "to glitter"
TON - *kikila* "to glitter" ENGL - *gleam*

MAL - *gilap* "brightness" IE * *ghel-*

774. TB, NGD - *girik* "to bore, drill" ENGL - *creek, crook*
MAL - *gere* "to bore, drill" LIT - *grāžtas* "borer"
HOVA - *hirika* "to bore, drill" OHG - *kratto* "basket"
MAO - *kirikiri* "basket" ISL - *karfa* "basket"
IE * *ger-* LB. 849

775. MAL - kilikili "a reel, spool"
 kelawan "nose-ring of
 buffalo"
 TAG - kilikili "shoulder"
 FIJ - kili "armpit" = HOVA -
 helika

ENGL - wheel
 LIT - kely's "knee"
 GREEK - polos "axis, axle"
 HEBR - ^{h̄il} _{h̄ul} "wind, turn"
 IE * ^{q̄}el- LB. 244

776. MAL - pindah "to remove"
 NGD - ba-pindah "to remove"
 HOVA - findra "change of place"

ENGL - path
 OLD SAX - fāthi "going"
 ACCAD - padānu "way, path"
 IE * pent- LB. 976

777. TAG, NGD - pitak "compartment"
 JAV, MAL - peta "compartment"

HEBR - peter "splitting"
 ARAB - fatara "to break, divide"
 IE * pet- LB. 953

778. MAO - kirikiri "to begin to grow"
 (ACCAD - ^{kirū} "orchard")

LAT - crescere "to grow"
 GREEK - korē "a girl"
 ARAM - kar "pasture, ground"
 IE * ker- LB. 114

779. JAV, MAL - kulit "skin"
 TON - Fut. kili "skin, bark"
 MAO - kiri "skin, bark"
 (Skin and bark are had by peeling
 them off)

NHG - schälen "to peel, pare"
 OISL skjall "skin"
 ACCAD - qalāpu "to peel"
 ARAB - qalafa "to peel"
 IE * (s)qel- LB.173

780. MAL - kikil "shank, thigh"

GREEK - skelos "shank"
 LAT - calx "heel"
 IE * (s)qel- LB.173

781. TAG - bituka "bowels"
 TB - butuka "bowels"

LAT - venter "belly",
 uterus "womb"
 OI - udara "belly"
 ARAB - batn = HEBR - beten "belly,
 intestines"
 IE * weten/wetero- LB.973

782. NGD - ingkok "crooked"
 HOVA - fa-ingkuka "hook, crookedness"

GREEK - ankylos "crooked"
 AVEST - aka "hook"
 NHG - Angel "hinge"
 ARAB - qaqafa "to bend, crook"
 IE * anq- LB.324

783.	TAG - itim "black" TB - item "to be black" HOVA - itina "to be black"	LAT - ater "black", ACCAD - <i>etū</i> ACCAD - <i>atalū</i> "darkening" (SIM) IE * <i>cat-</i> LB. 319
784.	MAL - piring "plate, dish"	LAT - <i>pelvis</i> "dish" HEBR - <i>pārūr</i> "pot" IE * <i>pel-</i> LB. 810
785.	JAV, MAL - ribut "storm" NGD - riwut "storm"	LAT - <i>rabiēs</i> "rage" OI - <i>rabhas</i> "violence" IE * <i>rabh-</i> LB. 840
786.	TB, HOVA - sira "salt"	LAT - <i>sāl</i> "salt" OI - <i>salilā</i> "the sea" IE * <i>sal-</i>
787.	MAL - siput "snail" HOVA - sifutra "snail" MAL - serpa "snake"	LAT - <i>serpens</i> , HEBR - <i>śārāf</i> "snake" LAT - <i>serpere</i> "to creep" IE * <i>serp-</i> LB. 107, 592
788.	TAG, NGD - itik "duck"	NHG - <i>Ente</i> , LAT - <i>anas</i> "duck" or ENGL - <i>eider</i> = IE * <i>ēti-</i>
789.	NGD - singah "torch" FLJ - singa "sun" MAO - <i>hēngia</i> "black skin" (singed)	ENGL - <i>singe</i> HIT - <i>śanhuwāi</i> "to roast" IE * <i>senq-</i> LB. 354
790.	TB - sillak "to be bright" JAV - sila "to radiate" TAG - silao "dazzling"	GREEK - <i>selas</i> "brightness" NHG - <i>schwelen</i> "to smoulder" OI - <i>svarati</i> "it shines" IE * <i>swel-</i> LB. 831
791.	MAL - siut "whistle" HOVA - siuka "whistle" MAL - siul "play the flute"	OHG - <i>swēgala</i> "flute" LAT - <i>sibilāre</i> "to whistle" IE * <i>swei-</i>
	It seems that for IE. AI (LAT - AE) we sometimes find in Polynesian AE:	
792.	MAO, TAH, HAW - ae "yes"	ARAB - <i>ayd</i> "yes, to confirm"

793. MAO - kaewa "loose, slack, detached" OI - kevala "alone"
 kaitu "to be absent, at distance" LET - kāīls "without children,
 kō-kei "distant" bare"
 IE * qai-

794. MAO - hae "to cause pains"
 HAW - hae "to tear in pieces"
 SAM - sae "to tear off the bark"
 GOTH - sair "pains"
 LAT - saevus "wild, cruel"
 OIR - sāeth(sāeth) "harm, injury"
 IE * sāi-

795. MAO - waea "to be weary"
 weiweiia "of low degree"
 OI - vāyu "tired"
 LET - vājs "meagre, feeble"
 CYMR - gwael "low, poor"
 IE * wai-

796. MAO - kēkēao "dark cloud, overcast"
 pō-kēao "dark cloud"
 pō-kē "dark, gloomy, sullen"
 GREEK - skīā "shadow"
 TOKH - skīyo "shadow"
 IE * skīi-

797. SAM - fa'a-saesae "to walk"
 ARAB - sair "march, trip"

798. MAO - taera "sexual desire"
 tai "anger, rage, violence"
 ARAB - tāira "excitement"

Appendix: Further Examples

799. MAO - nati "to weave (a net)"
 whaka-noti "to draw together
 with a cord"
 EG - nat "weaving room"
 LAT - nōdus "a knot"
 ENGL - net = NHG - Netz
 ENGL - nettle = NHG - Nessel
 IE * ned-

800. EG - hrw "day, daytime"
 MAL - hari "day"
 SKR - zōra "the dawn"
 IE * ġher- "to shine"

801. MAO - karehā "the day after tomorrow"
 EG - hry-sa "who is behind"
 LAT - crās "tomorrow"
 HEBR - ahar "later"
 LB.931

802. MAL - kanak "child"
 kēn "miss, young lady"
 EG - hanw "child"
 OI - kanya "girl"
 HEBR - kannā "shoot, progeny"

803. EG - hanw "musicians"
 hani "to play music"
 MAL - kenung "big orchestra gong"
 LAT - canere "to sing, play music"
 NHG - Hahn "a cock"
 TOKH - kan "a melody"
 IE * qan-

804. MAO - *tūā* "propitiate by an offering" OI - *duvas* "gift, reverence"
EG - *dwā* "to praise, worship"
d(w) "to give"
dadau "I have given"
IE * *dōu-*

805. EG - *rd* "to grow, shoot"
MAO - *whaka-ritorito* "throwing up
shoots"
kō-rito "heart of plants"
ALBAN - *rit* "I grow"
LAT - *arduus* "high"
IE * *eredh-*

806. MAO - *wā* "interval, be far advances"
EG - *wa* "far, long ago"
LAT - *au* "away"
IE * *au-* LB.738

807. MAO - *koha* "gift, present"
EG - *gsa* (a) "favor(ite)"
ARAB - *gazā* i "to reward"

808. MAO - *uaua* "sinew"
EG - *wat*, *wawat* "cord"
ARAB - *watar* "sinew"
IE * *au-dh-* (dh)

809. MAO - *weriweri* "disgusting, offensive" ARAB - *barima* "to be disgusted"
EG - *wrd* "to grow weary, tired"

810. MAL - *benih* "seed, germ"
EG - *bnn* "to beget, overflow"
HEBR - *bēn* = ARAB - *ibn* "son"

811. MAL, TG - *kambing* "goat"
LAT - *caper* "male goat",
capra "goat"

812. MAO - *w(h)eko* "be extinguished, become
black"
JAV - *wangke*, TG - *bangkai* "corpse"
LIT - *unkna* "shadow"
vakāras "evening"
IE * *weqero-* LB.184

813. MAO - *kōwhā* "to flash"
kowata "transparent"
kawata "to shine, gleam"
OI - *śumbhati* "it gleams, flashes"
ARAB - *akwas* "nicer"
IE * *keu-* LB.762

814. MAO - *pāngunungunu* "to roast"
EG - *pēw* "flames"
HIT - *pahhur/pahhun* "fire"

815. MAO - *patui* "to walk arm in arm"
EG - *ptpt* "to tread, trample"
GREEK - *pateō* "I tread, step, walk"

816. MAO - wana "well grown, fine" LAT - venus "grace"
IE * wen- LB.889

817. MAO - ngita "fast, firm, secure" HEBR - hē-^cid "make fast, sure"
LB.312

818. MAO - pahika "passed on, escaped" HEBR - pāsah "to pass by"

819. MAO - turatura "to molest"
turaha "startled, frightened" NHG - stören "to molest"
IE * (s)twer- LB.492

820. MAO - kau "to swim, wade"
kautū "to wade" OI - gāhātē "he dives"
ARAB - gātasa "to dive"
IE * gWadh-

821. MAO - matiti "stretched out" ARAB - matta, madda "to stretch
out"

822. MAO - tūai "thin, lean"
tūoi "thin, lean, weak"
tūtūā "low born" ARAB - dūn "low, mean, bad, poor"
HEBR - dāwēh "weak, sick, unpure"
GREEK - deyō "I need"
IE * deu-

823. MAO - keu "to move"
kuene "to urge, press" OI - junāti "he drives, urges"
ARAB - naga^v u "to move, escape"
IE * gēu-

824. MAO - pahehahsha "lean, emaciated" ARAB - fahāha "weakness"

825. MAO - metimeti "fat" OI - mēdya "fat"
EG - māt "oil" IE * mad-

826. MAO - ngare "family" ARAB - ^cayyil "family"

827. MAO - ngahoe "to dawn" ARAB - ^cāswa "evening, darkness"

828. MAO - tunawhea "thin, lean" ENGL - thin = LAT - tenuis =
GREEK - tanys
IE * temu-

829. MAO - rawaho "from outside"
ruranga "stranger, guest" LAT - rūs, rūris "country
(not town)"
TOKH - ru "to open"
IE * reu- LB.748

830. MAO - tero "rectum, anus"
PAW - kalekele "mud, mire, slush" ENGL - dregs, dirt
ARAB - daraqa "to shit"
IE * dher- LB.473

831. MAO - tungi "to kindle, burn"
tunu "to roast, boil" OI - dūna "burnt, torched"
IE * dāu- LB. 485

832. MAO - aweko "knowing, understanding"
(teach = make know) OLD SLAV - učiti
ARMEN - usanim "I learn"
IE * euq-

833. MAO - kauapa "make into heaps"
TAG - kumpol "making heaps" LIT - kaúpas = heap = NHG - Haufe
MAO - kauika "heap" RUSS - kuča "heap"
IE * qeu- LB.863

834. MAO - rauranga "cunning, deceitful" ARAB - rawwag "cunning"

835. HAW - mali'u "well salted" HEBR - malah, ARAB - milh "salt"

836. MAO - roma "current, stream, flood" GREEK - reúma = stream

837. MAO - keka "barb of a fish hook" NHG - Haken = hook
IE * qeg/qeq

838. MAO - kaiwhā "before" ARAB - qibāla "before"

839. MAO - kopi "to gather up" LAT - capere "to grasp, seize"
HAW - 'apo "to grasp, seize" ARAB - qafasa "to grasp, gather"
EG - kap(a) "to grasp" IE *qap- LB.106

840. MAO - pere "arrow, dart" GREEK - belos "dart" (Fell)

841. MAO - mano "horde, swarm, thousand" LAT - manus "horde, swarm"
HAW - mano "many" ENGL - man = OI - manu

EG - manamanat "herd, horde"

842. HAW - lahui "people" HEBR - le'om "people, nation"
MAO - rahu "people, crowd" NHG - Leute "people"
MAO - rau "multitude, hundred" IE * leu-dh- LB.800

843. MAL, NGD - ribu "thousand" HEBR - rābah "to be numerous"
TG - libo "thousand" ribbō "10,000"

844. MAO - mahi "work, make"
mamahi "handworking"
EG - masat "work" (Fell) HEBR - mas "compulsory labor"

845. MAO - hau "famous, illustrious"
FLJ - sau "a king or high chief"
EG - saw "honorable" (Fell)
ARAB - zahā u "to bloom, flourish"

846. MAL - pelak "heated"
HAW - pele "lava flow, eruption"
OLD SLAV - poleit "to burn"
OISL - flōr "warm"
IE * pel-

847. MAO - hei "to go towards, turn t."
EG - hai "to come, go, walk"
LAT - īre "to go"
IE * ei-

848. MAL - bēta "slave"
HEBR - ēbed, ACCAD - abdu "slave"

849. EFU - mera, mare - "man, lord"
ARAB - imra "man" LB.20

850. EFU - nua "to move to and fro"
HEBR - nūa^c "to move to and fro"
LB.876

851. MAL - lelap "fast asleep"
ENGL - sleep = NNG - schlafen
IE * slep/b- LB.821

852. MAL - pangil "to cry"
HEBR - pā^cāh "to cry"

853. MAO - waha "mouth"
OLD MAO - wasa "mouth" (Fell)
LAT - īs, īris "mouth"
IE * īus LB. 607

854. JAV - sesep, TG - sipsip "to suck"
ARAB - ḫafātā "to suck"
LAT - sapa "juice" LB.616

855. MAL - gesa "to hurry"
HEBR - hīs "speed, haste"

856. MAL - lentuk "flexible"
LAT - lentus "flexible" LB. 413

857. HAW - lapa'au "medical practice, heal"
HEBR - rofē "physician" (Kalsbeek)
LB. 835

858. MAO - whāngai "to feed, nourish"
whākoma "to eat"
GREEK - fageīn "to eat"
OI - bhakta "meal"
IE * bhag-

859. MAL - kikil "thigh, shank" GREEK - skelos "shank, leg" LB.175

860. MAL - labuh "hanging down" NORW - lapa "to hang down"
IE * (s) leb/lāb- LB.68,821

861. MAL - bulir "ear, bunch of corn" OLD PRUSS - wolti "ear of corn"
IE * wel-

862. MAL - lantak "to hammer" HEBR - lātaš "to strike, forge"
ARAB - lata'a "to beat", latma
"a blow"

863. TAG - sakai "to ascend" ACCAD - šaqu "to rise"
NGD - sakei "to ascend" ARAB - šahasa "to rise" (sun)
SAM - sasa'e "east" HEBR - šahar "dawn, morning star"

864. MAO - rapi "to clutch, scratch, gather" LAT - rapere "to rob"
MAL - rampasan "booty, spoil" IE * rep- LB.847

865. MAL - kalingan "hidden" LAT - cālāre "to hide"
IE * kel- LB.137

866. MAL - kemul "a cover" ARAB - hamara "to cover"
IE * kem- LB.281

867. MAL - kalian "you all" HEBR - kol "all", UGAR - kl "both"

868. MAL - seni "urine" HEBR - šayin, ACCAD - šināti "urine"
(pl.)

869. MAO - ika "prized possession" NHG - eigen "own"
OI - iše "he possesses"
IE * eik-

870. MAL - kapal "leather" ACCAD - aškāpu "shoemaker"
LIT - kürpē "shoe"
IE * qerəp-

871. MAO - tārei, tārai "to dress, shape,
fashion" LAT - dolāre "to fashion"
OIR - delb "form, fashion"
IE * del-

872. MAL - dengar "to hear"
MAO - rongo "to apprehend by senses"
HAW - lono "news, reports" HEBR - yā-da^c "to apprehend, know"
ACCAD - idū "to learn, know"
LB.364

873. MAO - whero "red, reddish brown, orange"
MAL - bera "dim-red"
bering "red-yellow"
ENGL - brown
OI - babhru "reddish brown"
IE * bher- LB.74

874. MAO - wakea "appetite"
MAL - bakal "to wish"
HIT - wek- "to desire, wish"
ACCAD - bahū "to seek, desire"
LB. 282

875. MAO - whaka-wahi "to anoint"
HIT - wašši "ointment"

876. MAO - whaka-uru "to aid, assist"
HIT - warri "help"

877. MAO - tapa "to command"
HIT - tapariya "to command"

878. MAO - matatū "standing firm"
HIT - mat "to endure"

879. MAL - sengat "to sting"
HEBR - seneh "thorn" LB. 623

880. MAO - kune "to swell, grow"
EG - hnht "swelling"
hnw "possession, goods"
OI - ahana "swelling"
GREEK - afenos "wealth"
ARAB - ḡaniya "to be rich"
IE * gʷhen- LB. 308

881. EROMANG - me "who?"
HEBR - UG - mi "who?"

882. EFU - bes "prey" (Efatese)
HEBR - baz "prey"

883. EFU - barua "fat"
HEBR - bārā "to fatten"

884. EFU - mot "land"
ACCAD - mātu "land"

885. EFU - is(s)i "a foundation"
HEBR - ăsis "foundation"

886. EFU - avar "wing"
HEBR - ēber "wing" ACCAD - abru
"wing"

887. EFU - karab "a cutting instrument"
HEBR - ḥereb "knife, sword"

888. EFU - suk "to sink down"
HEBR - ăsah "to sink down"

889. EFU - rav "to weave"
HEBR - ărab "to twist, tie"

890. EFU - tawi, taui "to twist"
HEBR - tāwāh "to weave, spin"

891. EFU - sera "to bind to"
HEBR - ăsar "to bind"
MAO - here "to tie, string"
LAT - serere "to tie"
IE * ser- LB.568

892. EFU - mas "to separate"

ARAB - māza i "to separate"

MAO - māhiti "to sort, separate"

893. EFU - kara "to be dried"

ARAB - harra "stony region"

907. MAO - hemo "to die, passed by" EG - sma "to kill"
HAW - hemo "to depart"

908. MAO - hatete "fire" EG - sdt "fire, flame"

909. MAL - serat "be burdened" EG - sart "need"
TAG - salat "be poor"

910. MAO - tanoni "to turn aside, be sprained" EG - tmm "to turn aside"
tamu "to bury" (IE * dhembh-) tnbh "turn aside, shrink"

911. MAO - tamī "food", tame "eat" EG - dmi "fruit dish"

912. MAO - kāwhaki "to remove by force" EG - hf "to plunder"
MAL - kabit "pickpocket"

913. HOVA - haona "joined, connected" EG - hnw "associates, family"
MAO - hono "to join, add, company"

914. NGD, FIJ - uti "penis" EG - wtt "to beget"

915. TAG - bayad "to pay" EG - fayt "reward"
MAL, JAV - bajar "to pay"

916. MAL, JAV - bawang "onions" EG - faw "food supplies"
TAG - bawang "garlic"

917. NGD - baloh, JAV - waluh "gourd" EG - bdt "bed of gourds"

918. MAO - heru "to glide, float" EG - sdw "raft"
haru "bark"

919. MAO - hāroto "pool, pond" EG - sdyt "pool, well"
HAW - haloko "pool"

920. HOVA - dimi "five" EG - dmi "be joined"
POLYNES - lima/rima "five" dma "to bind together"
SUMER - lima "five" (5 = all fingers of a hand)
(For D turning to L/R compare ML dua = two = POLYNES lua/rua)

921. MAO - rehu "flint" EG - ds "flint, knife"

922. MAO - whaka-raka "to walk, step out" EG - dgs, dga "to walk"
923. MAO - rou "to stretch out, reach out" EG - dwn "to stretch out"
924. MAO - rawhi "to encompass, surround" EG - dbn "to go round, encircle"
925. MAO - rakerake "be exposed to view" EG - dgi "to look, see"
926. MAO - ranaki "to avenge" EG - dn "to kill, cut off(heads)"

Egyptian words corresponding to foregoing numbers:

2. MAO - māruru "weakness, sickness" EG - mr "sick"
15. MAO - mire "to lash, bind, seize" EG - mr "to bind"
392. MAO - tarawāhi "side", "bank" EG - drww "side, flank"
321. MAO - tāmi "completed" EG - tm "be complete"
64. MAO - paratau "offspring, brood" EG - prt "fruit"
HEBR - pārah "to bear fruit"
288. MAO - kōtore "younger brother" EG - ktt "girl, small"
ARAB - qatquta "young girl"
102. MAO - kapi "be covered, overspread" EG - kap "to cover, roof over"
302. MAO - mate "dead" EG - mt "to die, death"
2. MAO - muru "to rub, wipe, smear" EG - mrg "oil, grease"
ARAB - maraga "to rub, embrocate"
5. MAO - more "promontory, headland" EG - mryt "bank, shore"
7. MAO - manei "to hesitate, waver" EG - mn "to remain, be fixed,
LAT - manēre "to remain, stay, rest" dwell"
9. MAL - malam "night" EG - mrmryt "black stork"
GREEK - melas "black"

More Egyptian words are inserted into preceding numbers.
Many correspond to Semitic and/or Indo-European.

The Egyptian Transcription-sign 3

If we interpretate this sign as corresponding to Semitic L (see Carleton T. Hodge, LISRAMIC II² (Indiana University), p. 241), we may add the following examples:

927. MAO - roa "long, tall" EG - ȝw "long"
HAW - loa "long"
HOVA - lava "long, tall"

928. MAO - rama "torch, artificial light" EG - ȝm "to burn(up)"
HAW - lama "torch, etc."
MAL - damar "a torch"

929. MAL - lebak "family" EG - ȝbt "family"

930. MAO - rake "clump, tuft, bush" EG - ȝb "papyrus thicket"

931. MAL - lambat "slow" EG - ȝb "to tarry, stay"

932. MAO - raku "to scratch, scrape" EG - ȝb^c "to scratch, scrape, carve"

933. SAM - sele "a bamboo knife"
seleulu "scissors" EG - ȝ3 "knife"
TON - hele "a knife, to cut"

934. TAG - salog "pond" EG - ȝ3 "marsh, swamp, meadow"
MAL - salur "gutter"

935. NGD - silih "debts" EG - ȝyt "dues, taxes"

936. JAV, MAL - tali "a snare"
MAO - tari "a mode of plaiting" EG - Tȝyt "goddess of weaving"

937. MAO - tora, tore, toro "to burn,blaze" EG - tȝ "kiln"

938. MAL - luku "a plow". EG - ȝbt "arable land"

The following Egyptian words may be compared to foregoing numbers:
EG - b3k "bright, white" No. 456 , 3b3b "to grow green"
No. 216, ⁴3 , w3b "root" No. 598 , b3gi "be weary,
languid" No. 449 . A possible equation is:

939. HAW - halau "to be long, to extend" EG - *sʒwi* "to lengthen, prolong"

940. TAG - palit "compensation" EG - *fʒyt* "reward"

HOVA - faditra "return present"

941. MAL - kalingan "hidden" EG - *hʒwt* "hide of animal"

942. JAV - papal "to shear hair" EG - *fʒK* "be shorn"

943. MAL - limbat "a fish" EG - *ʒbdw* "a fish"

944. MAL - daluang "stuff of bast" EG - *dʒiʷ* "loin cloth"
daluang "paper of bast"

MAL, JAV - tulis "script" EG - *tʒw* "book"
(But MAL, JAV - surat "script" comes from AARAB - *ṣurat* "lines")

945. As a cultural word let us recover TB - pirak, MAL - pera, TAG - pilak, "silver" from ARAB - *fidda* "silver" (Chapter X).

In conclusion, I give some Semitic and Indo-European words corresponding to Egyptian words:

1.	EG - b ³ s "jar"	ARAB - ballās "jar"
2.	EG - 3 ^h "kind of bread"	HEBR - lehem "bread"
3.	EG - t ³ "earth, ground"	LAT - tellūs "earth, ground" OIR - talam
4.	EG - p ³ "to fly (up)"	ENGL - fly, IE * pleu- No. 65
5.	EG - s ³ tw "ground, soil"	LAT - solum "soil, ground"
6.	EG - p ³ hd "be turned upside down"	ENGL - felly, IE * pelk-
7.	EG - h ³ rt "widow"	ARAB - halā u "to be empty, miss, lack"

How are to explain the both different equations of Egyptian 3, either "a" or "l"? I think this must not be a contradiction. L before consonant may have vanished in the pronunciation, thus . MAL - pasu "water pot" may come from EG - p β s "water pot" (to be read pals, later pas).

946. MAL, JAV - karung "sack" EG - h3r "sack, leather bag"

MALAYAN DJ

I have hitherto avoided the difficult Malayan DJ, the etymology of which seems obscure. This sound has two different origins. Part of the Malayan words are borrowed from Indian, where MAL DJ represents Indian J (pronounced as in English):

947. JAV - djala, TAG - dala "fishing net" OI - jāla "fishing net"
948. MAL - djiwa "life" OI - jīva "life"
TAG - diwa "soul, spirit"
949. MAL, JAV - djati "peculiarity" OI - jāti "family, kind"

To determine second origin of Malayan DJ, it should be remembered that in antiquity Java was called Jaba-diu (J= English Y), written in Greek Iaba-diu, where I represents the English Y, because the Greek language had not the consonant Y. The geographer Ptolemy wrote the word in this way in the second century A. D. This geographic name gives us the etymology of the other source (the same mutation as in Ital. - giovedi from LAT - *iov*is dies):

950. TAG - dawa, NGD - djawe "millet" OI - yava "corn, barley"
951. TAG - dayo, TB - djau "foreigner" OI - yavana "Greek, foreigner"
952. JAV - djamah "to cohabit" OI - yama "coupled"
953. NGD - djaodjaoi "to ruminate" PERS - žāvidan "to chew"
LIT - žiaunos "jaw"
IE * *g(y)eu-*
954. MAL - djau "far away" OI - yu "to be far away"

As correspondence of MAL DJ with Polynesian Dempwolff gives S/H, as MAL djalan "way" = FIJ sala = TON hala "way".

955. MAO - haku "cold, colic" OLD NORD - jaki "ice",
ENGL - icicle
IE * *yeg-*
956. MAO - hawa "filth, excrement" HEBR - Yāwēn "filth, mire"
957. EFU - soko "to unite" LAT - jungere "to unite"
TON - hokohoko "to unite" OI - yukta "united"
IE * *yeug-*

958. SAM - tusi, MAO - tuhi "to write, EG - wst "letter"
delineate, depict"(t-prefix)

Perhaps we may now be able to solve an important problem: What was the country called Hawaiki? Polynesian tradition states that it was situated in the West and was the land from which Polynesians stem. And further, it was a sacred place.

In Vol. 1, No. 3 of the "Occasional Publications of the Epigraphic Society" BARRY FELL deciphered an inscription found on Mount Lawu in eastern Java and written by Protopolynesians before their migration to the Pacific. Mount Lawu was a sacred place. And this place was nothing else than Hawaiki! Because Hawaiki means "High Java" or "Height of Java": Hawa = Java + iki "high" instead of ike in modern Maori.

After emigrating, the Polynesians gave the name of their former native country to many places in Polynesia; Savai'i in the Samoan group and Hawai'i are the best known. So they did just the same thing as the emigrants of Europe did in America: New Orleans, York, etc. And long before emigrants of Carthaginian called their colony in Spain, Cartagena, after their native place.

With BARRY FELL and Dr. R. A. LOCHORE I am convinced that at least part of these emigrating people had come from farther west, perhaps not themselves, but their ancestors.

Dr. LOCHORE in his Hocken Lecture 1973 (Hocken Library, University of Otago) has pointed out that according to Polynesian tradition those western heroes knew that in the East there grew a good white food, named ARI. This plant was none other than rice. In Old Indian it was called sali, which would regularly be in Maori *hari, but it is known that in Polynesian H often is dropped, and, for a word previously unknown, this is easily possible. As this food was unknown in Polynesia, it is remarkable fact that the word survived in Polynesian sagas. The primitive fleet therefore must have started from further West than India or Cochinchina (that was also called India in antiquity), because east of India, in Malayan there exist other words for "rice": padi or imai.

Bibliography

Abd. bin Nuh + Oemar Bakry: Kamus, Indonesia, Arab, Inggeris.
Djakarta 1959

Brunner, Linus: Die gemeinsamen Wurzeln des semitischen und
indogermanischen Wortschatzes. Francke, Bern und München, 1969.

Dempwolff, Otto: Vergleichende Lautlehre des austronesischen
Wortschatzes, 1934-38. Kraus Reprint, Nendeln, Lichtenstein, 1969.

Diakonoff, T. M.: Hurrisch und Urartäisch, Kitzinger, 1971.

Elbert, S. H.: Hawaiian Dictionary. Honolulu 1971.

Elbert, S. H. Internal Relationships of Polynesian Languages and
Dialects. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, 9, 1953.

Faulkner, Raymond O. : A Concise Dictionary of Middle Egyptian.
Oxford 1962.

Green, Roger: Linguistic Subgrouping within Polynesia: The impli-
cations for Prehistoric Settlement (with many references).
University of Auckland, N. Z.

Lochore, R. A.: Culture-Historical Aspects of the Malayo-Polynesian
Settlement in Ancient South East Asia. Hocken Library, University
of Otago, 1974.

MacDonald, Rev. D.: The Oceanic Languages Semitic: A Discovery.
Royal Society of Victoria, 1882. (Hypothetic)

Pokorny, Julius: Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch.
Francke, Bern und München, 1959.

Soden Wolfram: Akkadisches Handwörterbuch. Wiesbaden 1965.

Tregear, Edward: The Malayo-Polynesian Comparative Dictionary.
Withcombe and Tombs Ltd. (without year)

Wehr, Hans: Arabisches Wörterbuch. Wiesbaden, 1968.

Williams, Herbert W.: A Dictionary of the Maori Language.
A. R. Shearer, Wellington, N. Z., 1971.

Williams, W. L.: First Lessons in Maori. Withcombe and Tombs, 1956.

Marsack, C. C.: Samoan. Teach Yourself Books. London, 1962.

Bibliography Cont.

Fell, Barry: *Phonetic Mutation in Egypto-Polynesian Languages.*
The Epigraphic Society, Vol. 2, No. 32, 1975. Arlington, Mass.

Krupa, Victor: *Polynesian Languages.* Mouton, 1973.

Cashmore, Christine: Some Proto-Eastern Oceanic reconstructions
with reflexes in Southeast Solomon Islands languages. *Oceanic
Linguistics*, VIII, 1.

MacMillan Brown, J.: *The languages of the Pacific.* Bernice Pauahi
Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History.
Honolulu, 1920.

Additional Bibliography, Contributed by Marge E. Landsberg

Bopp, Franz (1840): *Ueber die Verwandtschft der malayisch-polynesischen Sprachen mit den indisch-europaischen.*
 Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, 5 th series, 27: 171-332.

Brandstetter, Renward (1937): *Die Verwandtschaft des Indonesischen mit dem Indogermanischen.* Luzern, Haag.

Rivet, Paul (1926): *Les Malayo-Polynesiens en Amerique.*
 Journal de la Société des Americanistes de Paris, 18.

Rivet, Paul (1929): *Sumérien et Oceanien*, Paris, Champion.

Ronkel, P. S. (1902): *Het Tamil-clement in het Maleis.*
 Tijdschrift Bataviaans Genootschap, 45. Leiden.

Cohen, Marcel (1947): *Essai comparatif sur le vocabulaire et la phonétique du chamito-semitique.* Paris, Champion.

Honorat, Michel (1933): *Démonstration de la parenté des langues indoeuropéennes et sémitiques.* Paris, Geuthner.

Guny, A. (1924): *Etudes prégrammaticales sur l'indoeuropeen et le chamito-semitique.* Paris, Champion.

More works are cited in her "Materials for a Bibliography of Trans-Linguistic Studies". (1975) University of Haifa-Linguistics Department.

Malayo-Polynesian words borrowed from Egyptian

In Vol. 2, No. 32 of the Occasional Publication of the Epigraphic Society (Arlington, Mass.), Barry Fell has shown that Polynesian languages have borrowed many words from Middle Egyptian. Here I shall add some more:

894. MAO - hākari "feast, gift" EG - hakr "a religious festival"
MANG - akari "a feast"

895. JAV - pat, TG - apat, ML - empat, EG - fdw, COPT - ft "ȝ"
HOVA - efatra, SAM - fa, MAO - wha "ȝ"

896. MAO - kakī "neck, throat" EG - hh "neck, throat"

897. MAO - pipiri "winter" EG - prt "winter"
ENGL - frost from IE * preus

898. MAO - turu "fly (a kite)" EG - dryt "a kite"

899. MAO - tuatua "ridge, main range" EG - dw "mountain"

900. MAO - pokī "to cover over"
popokī "lid, cover"
pākai "bulwark, shield, screen" EG - pha "decking, pavement"

JAV - pakean "garment"

901. MAL - bangau, JAV - bango "heron" EG - bnw "heron"

902. JAV - bēna "overflowed" EG - bnn "to overflow"
TAG - bana "hollow land"
MAO - bēna "tide, streak of a stream"

903. MAO - hātepe "cut asunder, cut off"
tope "to cut off" EG - stp "to cut off, pick out"
(s prefix, as ha in MAO)

904. TB - sattan, ML - santan "coconut oil" EG - sdda "fatten"

905. MAO - hita "to move convulsively"
hotohoto "to palpitate" EG - sda "to tremble"
TAG - sindak "to fear"

906. MAO - hamumu "to speak" EG - smi "report, announce,
proclaim"